TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

VOL L. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1882. NO. 51

NASBY IN EXILE.

Second Series.

Copyright by D. R. Locke, 1882.

XIV.

Berlin--A Disappointing Street--Some Monuments--Art--Mr. Tibbitts and the Mummy--The Berlin Woman---Military--Dueling---The American Fashion and Mr. Tibbitts's Comments--Eye Glasses and Combs--Hair.

The road from Amsterdam to Berlin is uninteresting. Leaving the lofty dome of the palace, the multitude of church spires, the tall leaning houses of the City on one hand, and the river and harbor full of vessels on the other, it winds along over canals for two or three hours, through a low, flat country, dotted with windmills, great and small. Farther east the canals are not so frequent and finally they dis appear entirely. The low country takes on a gentle roll, the long meadows give way to small groves of hardy, scraggy pine, the only thing that can grow on such a barren waste of sand as this eastern part of Central Holland.

When the extreme eastern line is reached, and the road strikes Western Germany, the land is as pleasant as one could wish. It is a beautiful rolling country with groves of trees and streams of water and solid, compactly built Villages and Towns afford abundant markets for the produce of the large well cultivated farms of this part of the great Empire. It is a most excellent farming district, and the snug well kept farms show that here at least the middle classes are in good condition. Everyone has formed a picture in his mind of the beauties of the capital of the Great Empire, and its principal street "Unter den Linden" he knows perfectly well. He knows, or thinks he knows of a great broad boulevard lined with fine business houses, palaces and elegant residences, and down the center a great double line of magnificent lindens, from which the street takes its name. Under these tree promenades he expects to see beautifully dressed ladies and elegant gentlemen, and the part set aside for horsemen filled with gaily dressed officers mounted on fiery chargers. These officers bow dignifiedly to the occupants of the grand turnouts that roll by them on the asphalt pavement on either side of this "Rotten Row." Here and there in this vast concourse of beautiful equipages, the elegant establishments of Counts and Princess, with perhaps a member of the royal family out for an airing. The streets on both sides of the wide boulevard should be lined with enormous stores; the sidewalks crowded with people; everything brilliancy and gaiety.

That is the picture shown you away from Berlin. The reality is entirely different. "Under the lindens" is a sore disappointment. It is a very broad street, and in the center, two rows of what might be called lindens form an avenue for promenaders. But the trees are the sorriest specimens ever seen outside a swamp. They are of all sizes, rough, scraggy, ill kept, and with no beauty about them at all. On the asphalt pavements next to the sidewalks are rickety old hacks, drawn by horses that are poor and skinny enough to be placed on the retired list. Occasionally a smart team dashes by, but they are the exception and not the rule. The central promenade "under the lindens" is given over mostly to nurses and their charges who romp and play there the whole day long. "Rotten Row" is entirely deserted, there are no prancing chargers bearing gallant officers, nor are there handsome equipages. Under the lindens in the picture is very fine. In the reality it is very ordinary.

THIER GARTEN.

Towards the west this much talked of but very disappointing street leads to the Thier Garten, the entrance to which is through the massive Brandenburg gate, erected to celebrate a German victory. It is a fine specimen of its kind, being an exact copy of the celebrated Propylea, in Athens. With its massive pillars and its broad summit, crowned with an enormous quadriga of victory, it is very imposing.

Beyond this gate for miles and miles is the magnificent park known as the "Thier Garten." There are fountains, lakes, forests of natural trees, promenades, drives and statues and monuments in great profusion, the whole eastern side surrounded with the palaces of the nobles, and residences of the merchant Princes of the capital. One of the principal monuments in the park is that erected to commemorate the victories in the Franco-Prussian war. It stands in a prominent place, at the joining of several of the finest promenades, and is surrounded by a little park filled with flower designs and winding paths made of different colored stones laid in geometrical figures. From a distance the monument is a model of symmetry, the great shaft springing high into the air from a massive foundation of solid granite, of the finest quality, bearing aloft a colossal figure of victory. A short flight of broad steps leads to the pedestal, the four sides of which are adorned with marvelously artistic reliefs in bronze, representing different victories in that and other wars. On the east side is an incident in the Danish war of 1864, the execution of which is wonderfully good. The figures of the contending parties are in heroic size and the representation of the sanguinary conflict is as realistic as though the figures were of flesh and blood instead of bronze. On the north side is a scene from the battle of Königgratz, in 1866. It is a spirited composition, with the soldiers of the two armies in deadly struggle; the poses, attitudes of the men, the expression of rage and fury on their faces are brought out as clearly and distinctly as though the scene was done on canvas by a master painter. On the west is a part of the fight at the bloody battle of Sedan in 1870, which finished the Franco-Prussian war. The figures of the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Bismarck and the staff of great generals are artistically grouped in the centre, while on either side the battle is being waged with the utmost fury. The portraits in this group are exceedingly life-like. The last side shows the return of the troops in 1871. The army is coming home in triumph, and is greeted on all sides by the enthusiastic people, who are only too glad to welcome the heroes back to the capital. The picture is exceedingly well drawn and executed. This series of reliefs is twelve or fifteen feet high and all the figures are heroic in size. As works of art they rank among the finest specimens in modern bronze.

Above this pedestal, at the base of the column proper, is an open colonade embellished with Venetian mosaics, illustrating the war of 1870 and the restoration of the German empire in figures partly allegorical and partly historical. Above this rises the victory-crowned shaft 200 feet high. Its flutings, (it is of a yellowish grey sandstone,) are three rows of cannon, 60 in all, taken from the Danes, Austrians and French. The figure on the summit is 48 feet high, and no matter from what point it is seen it presents an imposing appearance. This is only one of the many monuments and statules in the garden, but it is the one that is especially noteworthy.

STATUE OF FREDERIC.

At the other end of the Linden, about two-thirds of a mile from the Brandenburg Gate rises the large equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, and from that point on to the palace, about a third of a mile, are located the most interesting buildings of Berlin. This statue is said to be one of the finest of its kind in Europe. The great and eccentric old King is on horseback, dressed in his coronation robes, and carrying his walking-stick, his constant companion. The whole monument is 44 feet in hight and is divided into three sections containing allegorical scenes from the life of Frederick, smaller statues of his favorite Generals, and medallions of his friends and companions. It was cast in bronze in 1851 by the celebrated artist Rauch, whose workmanship shows the highest kind of genius.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In the immediate vicinity of this statue are the public buildings of the City, including the public library, the museums, art galleries, the palaces of the Emperor William, the Opera House and the University buildings. These buildings are all very solid, substantial structures, but with little that is pleasing architecturally. They are massive, but heavy and devoid of ornament, except a very little that is as dull and heavy as the buildings themselves. The royal palace is a high edifice, occupying four or five squares, and is four stories high. The exterior presents a gloomy appearance, the dull, lead colored walls having nothing whatever to relieve their sombreness. There was an attempt made long ago to ornament them, but the work was not finished, and as there has been but little if any care bestowed upon them since, the stucco work has peeled off in many places, leaving great gaps of mortar and brick that are anything but pleasant. The palace looks more like the old castle of a knight whose ancestors had squandered his fortune and left him without funds enough to keep it in decent repair, than it does of the palace of the ruler of one of the weightiest powers in Europe.

The Royal Museum, nearly opposite the Palace, is a much finer building, being of the Greek style, and in a good state of preservation. It is situated in a pleasant park, in which there are numerous fountains and some fine statues, the most notable of which are two very large groups in bronze, one an Amazon on horseback defending herself against a tiger, and the other a youth, also on horseback, defending himself against a lion, which has sprung upon his horse's neck. They are very large and admirable. These groups are at the foot of a short flight of steps leading to the vestibule, the walls of which are adorned by some fine frescoes representing the development of the world from chaos, and the progress of human culture, all of which are great works, designed by the celebrated Schinkkel and executed under the direction of the equally famous Cornelius.

The principal interest in the new museum, which adjoins and is a part of the Royal, is the picture gallery, which is not celebrated so much for the number of masterpieces, as its representation of the different epochs and styles of painting. There are a great many of the early Italian masters, the Flemish and Dutch schools are well represented, and the early Netherlandish school has many fine examples. The late German school is shown by the works of a number of the best masters. While not so large nor complete as the National Museum in London, which was formed at about the same time and in the same manner, the Berlin gallery is an exceedingly good one.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

To the right and a little behind the museum is the National Gallery, one of the finest buildings in Berlin. It was commenced about 1866 from plans prepared by Schrack, under the direction of Frederick William IV., who had a great fondness for dabbling in matters of this kind. It is in the form of a Corinthian temple, 200 feet long and 105 feet wide, rising from a basement that is 40 feet high. It is very symmetrical and pleasing to the eye, its long columns and heavily worked facade being extremely artistic.

The gallery contains about 500 pictures, most of which are of the modern school and of the best modern masters. There is a pleasing absence of the work of those very old-time painters, whose ideas of anatomy and perspective were so awfully crude, and whose coloring was equally as bad. Everything is fresh and bright, the pictures are well drawn, well painted, and tell their story so that even the most obtuse observer can understand them. No one needs a catalog and a guide to understand the charming freshness of Markart, Defregger, Hoff, Schirmer or Jordan. They are of to-day and for to-day, and are stamped with all the originality of the old masters, without their deficiencies.

There are long galleries in the museums, of the usual statutory curiosities, ancient and modern. There are casts of the ancient Egyptian sculpture, and of the Greek and Roman of all ages, and likewise the best specimens of modern arts. You see the usual Venusses, clad economically in a gauze scarf, and Herculesses, with nothing but a massive club to shield him from the elements. There are Bacchuses, and Psyches, and everything that sculptors love to carve and painters paint, till you are tired of so much. These great galleries are altogether too large—their profuseness is confusing.

Among the other buildings in that immediate neighborhood worthy of notice are the opera house, a large, substantial edifice, a number of churches of no particular merit, and one or two old palaces converted into various kinds of museums and exhibitions, all of them of the quiet style of architecture that is so common in Berlin

TIBBITTS AND THE MUMMY.

In a museum in Berlin there is an Egyptian mummy, with the wrappings torn away from about the head, hermetically sealed in a glass case.

"I suppose," said Mr. Tibbitts, "that this duffer was a great man in his day. He was, doubtless, a Bismarck. The great object of his life was the unification of the Egyptian Empire, and to that end he made Thotmes, or Ptolemy the First, who was merely a King over one portion of the Egyptian-speaking people, make war upon the others, and being a soldier as well as statesman, he wiped out their Governments and consolidated the entire business. Then he picked a quarrel with the neighboring Empires, and beat them, killing several hundreds of thousands of men, and had Ptolemy send a dispatch to the Queen, announcing the victory and specifying the number of the enemy killed, and ordering public thanksgiving for the wholesale slaughter, just as the Kaiser did after Sedan. And then he lived to be a very old man and had his photographs in the shop windows and cheap plaster busts in all the beer-halls, and died supposing that he had established a great Empire which was to endure forever, and that his name would go echoing down the ages as one of its founders. And this is all that's left of him. His name has faded from the earth, centuries ago; his work, like his bones, has crumbled into dust. The Empire he built up at such a fearful cost is being kicked about like a foot-ball by other nations, and just now a war is being waged over what little is left of it, and all that the Bismarck of that day is good for, is for a lot of people from a country not yet discovered when he was in power, unknown to him when he was in life, to stare at. The——"

The young man who knows everything remarked that more people would go to see a man hanged than they would to see him baptized, unless indeed it was by immersion in a river when the ice was running. There is a fascination in suffering.

The Professor, who had been peering at it through his spectacles, said quietly, that it was not a man at all, but a woman!

"It's all the same," said Mr. Tibbitts, "she probably was the Empress Augusta, to whom the dispatch was sent. She had a Court, and was surrounded with all sorts of flatterers and time-servers, she had diamonds and precious stones, and she went clad in silks and Lyons velvet—no, not Lyons velvet—but whatever they used for velvet. And she painted, and powdered, and sang, and danced, and made merry in her palaces, and—"

The Professor was busy with his guide-book. Said he:

"She was not a Noble, but of the middle class."

"Ah! now I have it. She was a waiter in an Egyptian beer-hall, and she leaned upon the shoulders of Egyptian officers who dropped in, and permitted them to hold her hand with great impartiality, preference being only given to the noodle who disbursed the most money. She amassed enough by this holding of hands to start a beer hall of her own. She was Pauline, the Egyptian Pauline, and see what comes of it! As she is, so, thank heaven, Pauline, of Nuremburgh will be, in time. This is the common end."

Mr. Tibbitts cannot get over the perfidy of the Nuremburgh waiter-girl. She has cast a permanent shadow over his young life.

GERMAN MILITARY SYSTEM.

Berlin is the center of the military system of Germany, and consequently it has the general flavor of a camp. You see military everywhere. You enter a cafe for your breakfast, an officer sits opposite you. You go into a beer hall at night, the place is blue, yellow and scarlet with uniforms. They meet you on the street, they make the theaters lurid, you are awakened in the morning by the everlasting drums of a regiment marching somewhere, to do something, you see them guarding almost everything, and, in short, wherever you go it is military.

The military power of Germany may be understood from the following figures: In 24 hours the Kaiser can put 500,000 men into the field perfectly equipped; in 10 days, 750,000; in 20 days, 1,000,000; in 35 days, 1,350,000, and after that the entire male population of the Empire between the ages of 18 and 45.

Every able-bodied male child has to do service in the regular army for three years, unless his grade at the public schools shortens his term. A certain proficiency at the schools shortens it so that if a boy is sufficiently advanced at graduation he may escape with one year's service, except going into camp once a year. However, he is regularly enrolled all the same, and in case of war may be called into service, where he takes his place in whatever rank he went out in. Every male German, rich and poor is a soldier, and with a perfect knowledge of the latest approved methods of butchering other men. It is a Nation of soldiers.

The taking of everybody into the army is what makes the severe draft upon the people possible. The rich and well-to-do submit for the sake of the protection it gives their property and the stability it guarantees, while the poor see their children go into the army with some degree of satisfaction, for there is no class-favoritism in the matter. The rich man's boy and the poor man's boy stand shoulder to shoulder in the ranks, and the only preference there is determined by proficiency and merit. The rich man cannot buy a substitute for his son. As everybody has to serve there are no substitutes to be had. The army is the only approach to Democracy there is in Germany. The only advantage the rich have over the poor in this particular is, the wealthy may give their sons better educational advantages and thus start them on a higher plane.

As things are arranged in this frightfully imperfect world, this militarism is probably necessary. All Europe is a camp, and all European nations want all the others. Germany has England, the bully of nations, on one side, Russia on another, and France, her hereditary antagonist, on the other, to say nothing of Austria, who owes Prussia a debt of hatred which she would pay were she strong enough. Then European politics are so complicated and Germany's geographical position is such that she must keep in a constant state of preparation for what may happen. Of course, if all the nations would disarm, and settle down to a peace footing, Germany could do likewise. But as it is she has got to keep up a navy, go on building fortifications which are impregnable till guns are invented which can batter them down, and cast those guns and rebuild fortifications to resist them, and so on, and her whole population must waste, each, three years of the best part of their lives in learning the art of wholesale murder, and the people must pay for it.

The terrible cost of this military preparation is not liked by the people, but what can they do? It was touching to hear a German in Leipsic shake his fist at a regiment that was passing by in all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war:

"Yes, we have to have them, but we pay for them. To support all this we have to pay a tax of six marks on every barrel of beer we use. But for the military we should have our beer for 10 pfennigs a half liter."

Had the tax been put upon bread he would not have felt it so bitterly.

OFFICERS' PAY.

The pay of a German officer is very small, a Captain receiving from the Government which owns his bones and brains something less than $1,000 a year, out of which he has to furnish his own uniforms and all other clothing, his food, and everything, down to the blacking which he must use on his boots and the varnish for his accoutrements. With this insignificant stipend, he must, to maintain his standing in his regiment, live like a gentleman. He must frequent only the best cafes, and when he eats at all in public, he must eat of the best and in the best style. Therefore the most of them prefer pipes and bad tobacco in their quarters to even the cheapest cigars, and make frugal breakfasts of herring or wurst and bread in the privacy of their rooms, that they may have money enough to dine gorgeously at a fashionable restaurant in the evening. If they have rich parents who can make advances to them, they live well, but as the majority have not, it is a sorry life they lead.

The inferior officers fare worse, for while their stomachs are just as exacting, and the fashion for filling them just the same, their pay is much less. A second lieutenant's lot is not a happy one.

The pay of the common soldier, aside from his rations, is a few cents a day, not enough to keep him in beer. That his old mother back in the country knits to furnish him.

The German satirical papers have a never-ending subject for illustration in these officers. They are as proud as Lucifer and never a one of them will admit that he is poor, and he makes frantic efforts to keep up the style of a Croesus. In the last *Kladderaatsch* is a picture of a poor lieutenant, in a gorgeous uniform, in a cigar shop.

Officer—Fraulein, give me a dozen cigars at five pfennig (1½ cents) for my man. Poor devil, they are good enough for him. Why should I waste money upon him? He never smoked anything better. A good cigar would astonish him.

(The shop girl puts up the cigars in a package, and is about to tie it)

Officer—Hold, Fraulein! *I will light one now.*

"I had an uncle once," broke in the young man who knows everything, "who could ask for a cent cigar without a blush.

He was so rich that he could afford to smoke cent cigars. He was a banker, and people had confidence in a man who smoked cent cigars, and they felt that if he took such good care of his own money he would be entirely safe with theirs. But he was a fraud. He always wasted five cents' worth of good matches to keep a bad one-cent cigar going, and that is not economy, though he generally managed to crib the matches. But the people never looked far enough into the matter to notice this, and it passed very well."

The uniform of the German officer is a very handsome one, and in excellent good taste, excepting, always, the trousers. They are fitted as closely to the leg as the tailor can make them. They are painfully tight, from the thigh to the boot, and many of them to get a figure wear corsets. The regular infantry officer is in black-blue, with red stripes down the leg, and red facings to the coat, and red trimmings to the fatigue cap. The service hat is the absurd helmet, with a spike in the top which is about as uncomfortable a piece of head-gear as can be imagined.

TROUSERS AND RANK.

The close-fitting trousers were a great advantage to Mr. Tibbitts. He became so expert in this that he claimed that he could tell the rank of any officer without looking at his decorations.

"The higher officers," quoth Mr. T., "are better paid, as a matter of course, than those of inferior rank, and consequently feed better. That young man whose legs are so thin that they should break like pipe-stems is a Second Lieutenant, who lives on scanty rations of wurst and potatos. That one whose legs measure perhaps four inches in diameter, and whose abdomen shows a trifle of roundness is a Captain. He eats three times a day, undoubtedly. That tolerably fleshy man is a Major, and that tub of a fellow you see getting into a cab is a General. It is simply a matter of trousers and abdomen. This young Lieutenant, if he has opportunity and is brave and skilful enough, may in time have an abdomen as round as the General, but it will be when he gets to the General's rank. I should like to see a Field Marshal and note the difference between him and a Lieutenant. It is a great thing to be observing."

However thick or thin their legs may be, they fight, and they very seldom use them for running. From the highest officer to last private, they are loyal to their King, (that's what it is), and they make magnificent soldiers. A German regiment is as beautiful a sight as can be seen anywhere. They are all sturdy, stout fellows, and are drilled to a wonderful degree. A regiment becomes a machine that works as regularly as a steam engine, and with the same irresistible force. However, as you are awakened at 4 in the morning with the martial music, and as you hear it pretty much all day and very late at night, you feel as though you could dispense with at least a portion of it. You could get on with less military.

The absurd custom of dueling among the students, though not as common as in Heidelberg and other university cities, has a fixed foothold in Berlin, where there are over a thousand students in the university, and a horde of military officials of all decrees. There is nothing more ludicrously absurd on the round globe, than these encounters, but fighting is the fashion, and it always will be until the happy day comes when the sword will be beaten into a plow-share and the spear into a pruning-hook.

STUDENT LIFE.

The students in the university are separated into cliques. About one hundred and fifty coming from the best families in the Empire, assume to be the *elite*, and their claim is recognized. They associate with none of the other classes. The common students are divided into Landmannschaft, those coming from the same Provinces, and Burschenschaft, those from everywhere, who come together accidentally, or for liking. Each division wears a different colored cap, and never associates or even recognizes any color but its own. Duels do not occur between members of the same corps—they only fight other colors.

What do they fight about? Anything. As there must be so much fighting, it would seem that the sensible way would be to select four men wearing green caps, to slash four men wearing blue caps; but to give the absurdity some semblance of reason an affront must pass. And so if a green cap overhears a blue cap make any remark, however trivial, a challenge is the immediate result. If a green cap passes a blue cap, and nods to him, the green cap is at once challenged; for what right had he to be familiar with him? If they pass and one does not recognize the other, the non-recognized sends a challenge, for the lack of recognition was an insult. If a yellow cap criticizes an opera singer adversely, a red cap challenges him, claiming that the singer is his friend. If he praises her, he is challenged all the same, for she is not his friend, and her rival, the challenged party, must fight. To refuse would be to pack up and get out of Berlin at once, and be branded as a coward and poltroon ever afterward.

The duels take place, just now, at a garden about three miles out of the City. On one side of the garden is a hall of, perhaps, 50x30 feet, which is the arena in which these bloody but seldom dangerous combats are fought. When we arrived it was crowded with students, every one of whom had upon his head and face tokens of battle. The skull of one had been cut by a heavy rapier so as to make trepanning necessary, and he wore his cap so as to show the silver plate. Another had a false nose in place of the real that had been cut off a year or so before, and almost every one had scars, recent or ancient, all over their faces. These scars are considered honorable, and instead of trying to conceal, the greatest possible display is made of them.

A DUEL.

A duel was on the tapis as we entered. Two young men were in chairs facing each other, the right arm, neck and breast of each protected by heavy pads of quilted canvass, so heavy as to make those parts proof against any stroke of the sword. Each wore heavy iron goggles to protect the eyes, and all vital parts were protected so as to make dangerous wounds impossible, or nearly so. The rapiers, or swords, are about three and a half feet in length, sharpened about a foot from the end, but not pointed.

At the word the swords were crossed with a ringing "cling," and at another word the fight commenced. It was cut and parry, parry and cut, the blows falling on head and arm or breast with amazing rapidity. But for the absurd padding and the ludicrous goggles, the spectacle would have been a very pretty one. But without goggles and padding serious hurt would have followed, and that was not desired.

After a few minutes of slashing and parrying a red steak showed up on the forehead of one of them, and a halt was called. The surgeon (they have one for emergencies) examined the wound, and sponged it. The faces of both were sponged by their seconds, and at it they went again. Other wounds were given and taken till blood flowed from each in streams. The fight continues a fixed number of minutes unless before that time a dangerous wound is given, and then it ceases. Both are presumed to have proven their courage, and that is the real object of the encounter.

Mr. Sargeant, the American Minister at Berlin, writes of one young man upon whose courage some reflection had been made. He challenged the student who had spoken the words, and the fight proceeded with great gallantry, the specified time. But the umpire decided against the challenger, because it was claimed that twice during the combat he had dodged slightly. Despite his assertion to the contrary, and despite the fact that he was covered with blood from head to foot, the decision was against him, and he had nothing to do but to quit the University, give up his hope of a commission in the army, and go home. The man who shrinks ever so little in one of these encounters would not be admitted into any regiment.

Another fight took place immediately, which was even more bloody than the first. Between these combatants there was actually bad blood, and while they did not wish to kill each other, they fought with an evident desire to do all the damage possible. One had a leather shield upon his head, his skull having been laid open on a former occasion. As he had proved his courage and power of endurance, wonder was expressed that he should be required to fight, but the rule is that a man must fight whenever challenged, reason or no reason. There is no escape from that.

Everybody fights now, and everybody has fought in his day. Bismarck was passionately fond of it, and there is scarcely a German of prominence whose face does not bear witness to encounters of this sort. You see reminiscences of student days upon the faces of Judges, grave Senators and eloquent Advocates, the same as upon army officers.

THE REASON.

The reason for all this is the militarism of Germany. Germany is essentially military by practice and inclination, as the Sons of Malta had it. As Bismarck said, she is the magnet that attracts all the bayonets of Europe, and, consequently, everything to make a soldier stanch and true of a German boy is encouraged. Dueling among students is defended upon the ground that it familiarizes the young men from whose ranks the officers of the army are to be drawn with the use of arms, that it accustoms them to danger and makes them cool and unflinching in the face of an enemy. It creates an *esprit de corps*, which is considered of great value, and imbues the student with a sort of chivalry which, though useless in peace, is essential in war. And as peace is always precarious and war almost always certain, great stress is laid upon this kind of training.

There is a regular code governing these encounters, and it was amusing to notice that "the American mode," was expressly prohibited. They have an idea that the American style is to have two pistols, one loaded and the other unloaded, the combatants drawing lots for the choice, and the man securing the loaded weapon emptying the contents into the head of the other.

Mr. Tibbitts assured the friend who took us to the gardens that it was all a mistake. "It is true," remarked Mr. T., without blushing, "that our encounters are intended to result in mortality. We never fight—I never fought yet—for the fun of the thing. When I challenge a man I always want to kill him, and when I receive a challenge I expect to kill or be killed. We fight with revolvers at—(Mr. T., hesitated a moment as if to determine how large a lie to venture upon) at three paces, sometimes we take five, but three is the favorite. The best man is he who can fire the quickest, for at such short range of course a miss is impossible. When we want mere trials of skill with the pistol we shoot pigeons on the wing. When we use cutlery, it is always bowie knives—bowie knives that you can split a man in two with, and the combatants are stripped to the waist and each goes on an exploring expedition for the other's liver."

By this time the German student was in a cold perspiration.

"Have you ever been a principal in duels of this kind?"

"Hundreds of them," answered Mr. Tibbitts, "and I have scars enough from wounds received. My body resembles a map of the Wabash road with its connections, but as we don't go for the face, as you do, I cannot exhibit them to you, for obvious reasons. We do not seek to scar the face, as you do. Your custom is well enough for slow Germany, but it wouldn't do with us."

After the horrified German had left us and the Professor had rebuked him, Mr. Tibbitts elaborated upon German dueling. His conclusion was: "It is the most intolerable rot I have seen in Europe. If a man wants scars on his face, why not cut off his beard and go to a German barber to be shaved three times a week? Or, if it is simply a question of endurance, why not have the two stand up before an unprejudiced and high-minded surgeon and permit him to gash their faces and the man adjudged the best who flinched the least? And then their idea of dueling is logically absurd. The object to be obtained is scars, and also for a man to prove himself a master of fence. If he gets the scars he proves that he is a clumsy swordsman, and if he is a good sword-man he gets no scars. The glory is incomplete, any way they can fix it."

TIBBITTS'S OPINION.

Mr. Tibbitts to the contrary, dueling has as firm a hold upon the German student as ever, and will continue so long as the art of war is cherished and taught. As the oldest men as well as the youngest take a pride in their scars, and as an ugly scar across the face is universally considered a mark of distinction, and something to be proud of, there is no danger of the custom dying out. It shows, however, how little the most cultivated Nation on earth is above the savage—in some things.

Almost all the students and a vast majority of army officers, old and young, wear eye-glasses, from which you get the impression that the Germans must be a very short-sighted people. If you watch one of these eye-glass wearers in a cafe, when he supposes he is not observed, you shall see him remove the glasses when he wants to read, from which an inference may be drawn. They have an idea that glasses mean devotion to books, and they desire to create the impression that their sight has been impaired by wasting much midnight oil and poring over books and all that, as much as to say, "No eyes can endure 14 hours a day study, and, while I dislike glasses, how can I help it?" The first thing a young fellow entering the University does after getting settled in his quarters is to rush out and buy a pair of eye-glasses, and he practices, in his room, the most effective and imposing way of wearing them. It must be an inconvenience, but it is the fashion, and they all do it. A young officer with his face ornamented with scars and eye-glasses is an imposing being—to a waiter-girl.

The officers, and the students as well, are extremely careful about their personal appearance. What they have on underneath or its condition, may never be known but the exterior is always extremely clean. It is a very common thing to see a young fellow seat himself in a restaurant in the presence of 500 people, and take from his pocket a little case containing a comb, a hair-brush and a mirror, and deliberately comb and brush his hair, getting it into the precise style that suits his notion of what his hair and beard should be. The officer affects short hair. The student, musical, artistic, medical or law, very long hair and always combed behind his ears, and, if possible, falling in curls down his back. The theory is that a man with long hair couldn't possibly storm a battery, nor could one with short hair paint a picture or compose an opera. They seem to go on the proposition that the cut of a man's hair must determine his qualifications for the battle of life. The business man wears his hair about as business men do the world over.

Quiet Right.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

If Mrs. Langtry came to this country to mash and get mashed it is no more than she might have expected.

Written for the Toledo Blade.

GALLIMAUFRY

BY JOHN McELROY.

VII.

FREDDY GEBHARDT.

The Young Man Who Has More Notoriety Thrust Upon Him Than He Could Have Achieved in a Dozen Lives.

Mr. Frederick Gebhardt has the floor. Freddy happens to be the mote that now dances for the brief moment before the public eye.

Stand up, Freddy, and let the curious world have as good a look at you as is possible without the use of a microscope.

"Only a little month ago," the hundred million people who speak the English language thought or cared no more for the existence of such an individual than for the names and family history of last Summer's flies. He was of hardly more importance to the community at large than these, and all the chances were that when he had buzzed and fluttered away his small day, he would drop into oblivion quite as unnoticed and unregarded as the blue-bottle pests, whose last traces vanished when the white paint was washed in course of the Fall house-cleaning.

Then a couple of ladies had "a tiff," as ladies, alas, will; it was all about a trifle, as ladies' tiffs are only too likely to be, and it transpired that the trifle was one Frederick Gebhardt.

The mere speaking of the name brought about a transformation like that which occurs in the pantomine when the Fairy Queen speaks the magic word, the dull garments of the stupid laborer drop off, and he capers nimbly forth as the parti-colored and grinning clown.

Monday morning Freddy was only known to a limited circle of "sports," livery-stablemen, hostlers, hotel keepers, club-men and club-servants, etc., as a callow and insipid young man about town, whose conversation was a wearisome chatter about dogs, horses, and "devilish fine women, be Gad."

Monday morning "Frederick Gebhardt" was merely a line in small type in the directory, or in sloppy "society notes," and the eye passed as indifferently over it as over one of a row of bricks in a wall.

Monday afternoon Mrs. Labouchere confided to a deeply interested reporter that she had disapproved of her dear friend Lily's receiving the compromising attentions of "Mr. Fred Gebhardt."

Tuesday his personality became of more public interest than that of Arabi Pasha or Ben Butler.

Wednesday the telegraph formally introduced him to the 60 millions of English-speaking people this side of the Atlantic and the 40 millions beyond the seas.

Thursday, his name in the papers arrested attention quicker than that of Pres. Arthur, Prince Von Bismarck, Premier Gladstone, or a Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Friday the facts of his insignificant career, his birth and family were read with more avidity than the details of a fresh scandal on the Prince of Wales, or a stock-jobbing interview with the somewhat well-known William H. Vanderbilt.

Saturday no paper in the United States, Canada, England, and presumably Australia was allowed to go to press without a full digest of the latest information concerning him and his probable relations with the Lily.

Sunday the news of the week were hashed up and worked into a highly spiced ragout for the delectation of the appetites of those who felt that their attendance at church had earned for them the right to enjoy a well-seasoned scandal.

So Freddy's notoriety has grown like unto Jonah's gourd, or Jack's beanstalk. Of course it will wither again, as those famous vegetables, and in a few months he will be as utterly forgotten as Agnes Jenks, or the blue-glass craze. He will have

"Had his little day and ceased to be,"

but in the meantime he is with us, and we have to pay our share of attention to him.

There is hardly enough of the little fellow to examine satisfactorily without fixing him with Canada balsam to a microscope slide, and putting him under a powerful binocular, but we will have to do the best we can with the "small atomy."

Freddy's father appears to have been a solid, saving "mit-no-voolishness-about-me" old German, who gained a fortune in importing the products of Vaterland, for his fellow-countrymen. He came to this country some years ahead of the mass of his compatriots who immigrated hither after the troubles of 1848, and he kept about that far ahead of them during all his thrifty life. The multitudes of Germans who flocked here a quarter of a century ago yearned for their accustomed beer and cheese, wurst and Rheinwein, even as the Children of Israel wandering in the desert longed for the fleshpots of Egypt. Gebhardt senior was sufficiently smart to understand that want, and had been here long enough to charge "United States profits" for supplying it. He made the fragrant Limburger yield him his scent per cent., and wurst at its worst never failed to return a fair profit.

But he made the common mistake of successful men: he "put his whole mind into his business" so entirely, that he transmitted none of it to his progeny. Had he been less eager to lay the foundations of his fortunes Freddy possibly might not have been one of what Shakspere vividly depic's as

senseless fops,
Got 'tween sleep and wake.

Probably the youngster would not have so much money as now, but he would have had more brains, and brains is his "long felt want."

Freddy was the elder Gebhardt's only son. Nothing gives us a higher opinion of the old gentleman's sound sense than his firm avoidance of any duplication of such offspring. He is not to be blamed for Freddy, for no man can know in advance of his first child the character of those likely to be born to him, but one trial is sufficient to show a shrewd business man whether it is worth while to continue in any particular line of effort. Mr. Gebhardt evidently saw that it was best to stop right there, and his judgment now receives enthusiastic approval.

In due time the paternal Gebhardt died, but not until he had prudently invested Freddy's share of the profits of Limburger, Rheinwein and bottled beer in Government bonds and well-situated real estate, where it would yield the youth a comfortable income, estimated all the way from $40,000 to $80,000 a year.

This was amply sufficient to enable him to gratify his soulful aspirations for fast horses, bizarre dogs, clothes made in London of bizarre (not *Bazar*) patterns, and the society of men whose manners and morals were quite as bizarre as the rest of his *entourage*.

What by courtesy is called his mind was fully absorbed in these highly intellectual pursuits until he heard that Mrs. Langtry was coming over. Then he made the "greatest effort of his life." Obeying an impulse that is quite beyond the understanding of men of even ordinary decency and honor, he made a bet of $5,000 that he would "captivate" the fair Englishwoman. Possibly, in his intimate association with kennel and stable he has acquired an instinct, which, as instinct frequently is, is superior to reason in some contigencies. At all events his estimate of the woman he had never seen was a sadly correct one, and he won his beastly wager.

The rest is now history.

It is extremely hard to find a moral in this unsavery relation. If it have any use at all it is as a melancholy illustration of the stature to which a high pedestal of money can raise a very small man. Without his $40,000 a year Freddy would be merely a barber, a waiter, or a low-priced clerk, who would own a rat-terrier, buy an occasional pool when he could get in on "the field" for $1, and at intervals venture the beer for the crowd with a rival "masher," that his personal charms would prove too much for some belle of the kitchen, or the ornament of a pretty-waiter-girl saloon. The principal attention he would attract would be from the policemen instructed to keep the corners clear of "statues." Standing on a pile of money accumulated by a man with whom he had accidental relation, he is able to attract world-wide attention as the successor of the future King of England, and occupant of the mightiest throne in the world, in the readily transferable affections of a woman who is posing as the Helen of this age.

Such is the pinnacle of greatness possible to one who has had a father capable of handling Budweiser beer and Limberger kase to a profit.

Written Expressly for the Toledo Blade.

Throne and Scaffold

A HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK III—THE EARL.

CHAPTER XI.

THE FATE OF THE FRIAR.

Cicely could not choose but feel a certain amount of awe for the man who appeared to her to be omniscient and omnipotent. She stole a timid, inquiring glance into his stern, cold, impassive face, and met the glare of his black, baneful eyes; she turned from him with a shudder.

"Yes," said he, as if answering her thoughts, "all that has taken place to-day has been brought about by me—it is my doing. All that will take place to-morrow will be by my will, by my decree. It is useless to murmur or to struggle against the fate which has given you, fair, beautiful and pure to me. My will is lord of all."

The sentinel, as the Friar spoke these words close to Cicely's ear in a quick and passionate voice, completed the unbarring of the little-used gate which he had selected for his exit with his victim from the Tower, and with a loud clanging sound he threw it open, with a respectful salute, the poor girl again conceiving the wild idea of casting herself upon his protection, but again Friar Eustace appeared to read her thoughts

"Sirrah," said he, in a voice of stern command, "shoot me yon child."

On the opposite side of the moat a little golden haired thing of some three or four years of age, probably the child of one of the guard-soldiers, was playing and laughing in infantine mirth upon the grassy slope, the very picture of youthful innocence; but the sentry never hesitated, and, laying his long arquebuss upon its iron rest, he took steady and deliberate aim at the child.

Cicely uttered a cry of horror, as she took a step forward to prevent the foul murder, but at the very moment the man discharged his clumsy weapon, the Friar with his foot overturned the rest, and the ball, aimed to crush into the infant's brain, sped harmlessly into the sullen waters of the moat.

"How could you have the heart to order the death of such a fair, sweet innocent?" asked Cicely with supreme indignation.

"Nay, fair lady, I bore the child no ill will. I wished not its death; it hath done me no harm, save by being born into the same world with myself. I had no wish that it should perish. Didst thou not see 'twas my action which saved its life?"

"Yes, but 'twas your voice which ordered its execution. Why was that?"

"Because, fairest Cicely, methought thou hadst a mind to trust thyself with yon arquebussier, rather than fulfill thy pledge to me, and I fain would show thee that I am absolute here, that my will is law. The sentinel leveled his weapon, at my bidding, to slay a comrade's child—at my bidding, he would have turned his weapon against thee; at my bidding, he would have thrust his sword into thy soft breast, or wound his arms about that lissome form, and cast it into the ugly waters of the moat. 'Twould be of small avail to appeal from me to him. Take the lesson well to heart, most beautiful, and most wilful of your sex."

"What is it you would do with me?" asked the girl, upon whom the event and its explanation was not without effect.

"Seest thou the tall, tapering masts rising yonder? They are the masts of my ship, a noble and gallant vessel, which I have chartered to take thee, my bonny prize, to the land of the sunny South. 'Twill need not more than a few minutes for us to be on board; the captain and his men want but my word to up sail and away; the same tide will serve to bear thee, my Cicely, adown old Thames's stream, which in thy foolish fancy thou didst deem would carry her, who was once Queen of England, away from the King

THE WEEKLY BLADE.
TOLEDO BLADE COMPANY, Publishers.
TOLEDO, O., THUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1882.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage prepaid):

WEEKLIES.	Their Price.	With Blade.
Christian at Work	$3 00	$3 75
Chimney Corner	4 00	4 50
Harper's Bazar	4 00	4 50
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 50
New York Ledger	3 00	3 50
Prairie Farmer	2 00	2 50
Rural New Yorker	2 00	3 00
Scientific American	3 00	4 00
Waverly Magazine	5 00	5 00
Western Rural	2 00	2 50
Chicago Advance	2 50	3 50
Weekly Am. Fee Journal	2 00	3 00
MONTHLIES.		
Wide Awake (Juvenile)	2 50	3 25
St. Nicholas (Juvenile)	3 00	3 75
American Agriculturist	1 50	2 25
Ladies' Floral Cabinet	1 25	2 50
Phrenological Journal	2 00	2 80
Our Little Ones (Juvenile)	1 50	2 25
Andrews' Bazar	1 00	2 25
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 00	2 75
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 60
Brainard's Musical World	1 50	2 50
Leslie's Popular Monthly	3 00	3 75
Leslie's Sunday Magazine	3 00	3 75
Harper's Monthly	4 00	4 50
Godey's Lady Book	2 00	2 75
Peterson's Magazine	2 00	2 75
The Century	4 00	4 60

In making this proposition we stipulate that we must receive at the SAME TIME one subscriber to the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same town, not even to the same Postoffice, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new subscribers may avail themselves of the offer.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

It has been the Custom of the BLADE every Winter to offer a list of good standard books at very low prices, post-paid by mail. This season we have a large stock of miscellaneous books, which we have not space to enumerate by title.

The greatest bargain we have to offer for a single book, is "Bible Biography." (A full description advertised elsewhere.) This is a $3.00 subscription book, finely illustrated, containing some 600 pages, and which we mail post-paid for $1.25. An elegant book for a Christmas present.

Poems.—We have a large lot of standard Poems, such as Cowper, Rogers, Milton, Moore, etc., which we will send postpaid by mail at 60 cents. Retail price, $1.50. Upon receipt of 60 cents we will mail a copy of Standard Poems, although we will not guarantee to mail the title requested. We will mail the title ordered if we have it, otherwise we will substitute another author Money remit or etc. for copy of Standard Poems.

Cloth-bound Novels.—Our stock of titles is so numerous that we cannot name them, but on receipt of 50 cents for a cloth-bound novel, we will mail postpaid a copy that cannot help but give satisfaction, as the regular retail price of such as we have run from $1.75 to $2.00 per copy.

Nasby Pamphlets.—We have many inquiries for the popular pamphlets of Nasby. We have on hand a few copies of "Nasby as a Banker" and "Democratic John Bunyan." Price, 10 cents each, postpaid.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

FOR THE LADIES.

In Paris this Winter the trimmings of evening clothes will consist of masses of creamy lace and bouquets of flowers.

Crochet lace of unbleached cotton made up in collars, cuffs and deep borders for dress trimmings is very fashionable. Braid work and silk embroidery are also favorite trimmings.

The belles of Paris have made boxing a fashionable amusement, and leaux and belles, when in the ball-room, are most in fashion while dancing the Hosen's quadrille, during which they imitate the delightful noises of night roaming cats.

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, one of the most delicate writers of poetry this country has produced, has arrived from abroad.

Lillian Whiting says that in Boston theatres it is almost as novel to see two ladies come in together as it is a gentleman and a lady.

Murray Hill society is greatly excited over the elopement of a daughter of a wealthy retired merchant with a scion of one of the first families of Virginia. The fugitives took passage last Wednesday for the West Indies, and the bridegroom is said to have selected the tropics in which to pass the honeymoon in consequence of his discovery that the bride has cold feet.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Of Mrs. Cornwallis West, Mrs. Langtry's chief rival as a professional beauty, in the Prince of Wales's set, a correspondent writes: "Until I was told which she was, I had supposed it was some opera bouffe actress who had got into the place by mistake, she was so painted and powdered over cheek, arms and neck; her eyes were so picked out with belladonna; her corsage was so décolleté, her voice was so loud and boisterous, and her poses and her gestures had such a decided smack of the heroines of Offenbach and Le Coq."

Last month a Brooklyn girl received a present of a diamond cluster ring from her sweetheart. She took it to a jeweler and ascertained that the gems were Rhinestones, worth about $1.75. During his visit the following evening no allusion was made to the discovery, but having inclosed the ring in a note she managed to slip it into his coat pocket surreptitiously. On reaching home, the very first thing that he detected was her missive, which read as follows:

I have no right to this costly gift. The cold weather is coming on and you may need it. Call and see me 17 or 18 years from next Sunday night. ARIELLA.

—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

PERSONS AND THINGS.

The two richest men in Boston are under 30 years of age.

Muir Presbyterian clergyman in Philadelphia have lately adopted the custom of wearing gowns in the pulpit.

The official list of the deaths from yellow fever in Pensacola, Fla., during the recent epidemic contains 197 names.

There is no law in this country to oblige the owner of a clipped horse to pass the winter without flannels or overcoat. That's where man has the advantage over the brute creation.

A stranger walked in on a pet bear owned by a St. Louis butcher and wanted to shake hands. All the clothes he had on when the bear was beaten off consisted of a shirtband and one stocking.

Most of the troops who fought on either side at Gettysburg were veterans, and yet out of the 24,000 muskets picked up on that field 6,000 had three cartridges in and 1,150 had from four to eight.

Last year three Chinese pheasants were turned loose on Protection Island, in Puget Sound. The result is that there are now over 100 of these gorgeous plumed birds there. In size they are as large as grouse.

According to Mr. Proctor, if from a single pair for 5,000 years, each husband and wife had married at 21 years of age, and there had been no deaths, the population of the earth would be 2,199,915 followed by 141 ciphers. It would require to hold this population a number of worlds equal to 3,166,528 followed by 125 ciphers.

Spelling Reform.

Rockland (Me.) Courier-Gazette.

The Boston *Journal* notes the fact that only a very few papers have adopted the simpler spelling of program, preferring the additional letters at the end of the word. Well, if a paper or an individual prefers to wear its or his young life away, the longer form is permissible, the same as the antiquated spelling of quartette. But yette if these writers had to sette the types, or pay for setteing they would lette such shamme spelling alone and cramme their words into simplest forms. The old form is more of a bore than a gimmelette, and is enough to make printers madder than Hammelette.

"Better in Every Way."

"I am very happy to say," writes a gentleman who had used Compound Oxygen, "that I am very much improved. I am using it principally for Bronchitis, but find that it is relieving other troubles, as much or more than Bronchitis. My digestion is better—sleep more refreshing—in fact *am better in every way*." Our treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action and results, with reports of cases, and full information, *sent free*. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

KEEP OUT THE "JOLLY FLY."

E. M. BENSTER.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

We feel that the "let-in-fly" sentiment of the author of the "Jolly Fly" is ancient and humiliating, and ought to be put down and think that this will do it:

"Throw ope the shutters," close the screens,
"and lift the windows high,"
"Let out the gloom," let in the air, keep out the
"jolly fly."
We know he has historic fame, unwritten until
late;
And that he's many a period put to many a
scroll of state;
We know that little did he care for sceptered
will or bliss;
Or that the lips of "Cloe" were dear "Cotton's"
own to kiss.
He bobed a nob, divine, 'tis said, with God of
Galilee,
But that's no reason who he should with gods of
eighty-three.
Then ope the shutters, close the screens, and
lift the window high,
Let out the gloom, let in the air, keep out the
"jolly fly."
He's drunk with lords full many a toast, convened at many a gay;
Unbidden made his favorite point emphatic in
the play.
He figured with the Nicene saints of true in
spired seed,
And put his seal divinely flat on the apostle's
creed.
With sceptered arm has squarely sat on many a
chair of State,
And whei his boots for a tap into the "Future
Great."
He drank the King's, sat down on Gods, but
that's no reason, man,
He should be guested with the gods of brainy
Uncle Sam.
Then ope the shutters, close the screens, and lift
the windows high;
Let out the gloom, let in the air, keep out the
"jolly fly."

We think this is better sentiment and in keeping with the age.

THE WAY WOMEN VOTE.

Reminiscences of Female Suffrage in Wyoming.

Laramie Boomerang.

The vote in Wyoming Territory possesses some peculiar features, and as a matter of information mainly I desire to give a few points to those who have never witnessed the singular spectacle of woman's suffrage. Woman's suffrage here is in a good state of preservation, and if we cannot ascertain anything about it in this Territory where can you do so?

Perhaps I shall walk over the corns of a great many of my friends in what I may say, but I cannot help it. I'm going to tell the truth about it if it takes the hair off in spots.

In referring favorably to woman's suffrage here I do so not for the purpose of repaying the lady voters of this Territory for political favors, for in 1877 they asked me by their ballots not to go to the Legislature, and they were so importunate in their request that I did not go.

This was an argument to me which went far toward convincing me that women do not vote for a candidate because he may be fair to look upon. I was then as fine a specimen of manly beauty as you would meet in many a day. My brow had not stolen over toward the back of my neck at that time, and the look of care and biliousness had not settled down upon my classic features. My opponent was not fine looking. He was rather plain, but the ladies got the idea he knew more than I did. Perhaps he did. Still he was not refined. He went over to Cheyenne, and the first day he was there he went into the Inter-Ocean dining-room and sat down at a table where he didn't happen to get any attention, and where there was nothing he could see to eat, but a big glass of celery and a bottle of salt. He did not read the bill of fare, because he was not of a literary turn of mind. Finally he got mad and went out to the office, and paid his bill.

The clerk saw that the honorable gentleman was mad, so he said:

"I hope there is nothing the matter, sir. If there is any lack of attention here, on the part of the servants, we want it reported, and we will see to it."

The Congressman didn't say much. He just paid his bill and went away. He remarked casually, however, that style was all-right, but with his healthy appetite he didn't propose to live at a hotel where they expect to fill a man up with new pie-plant and salt. He liked to see a variety. He felt that no man could enact healthy laws for the country on that diet. He liked pie-plant in its place, but when people got so ethereal that they could eat a hearty meal of that fruit raw he thought the country was going down hill.

This, however, is not pertinent to the question we were discussing. I just threw it in casually and without additional charge.

Election day in Wyoming is as orderly as a celebration of the Fourth of July. Ladies walk to the polls or ride in carriages, as they may prefer, and the point with each party is to secure the most and the best carriages and horses at any price. The Republicans at this election arose early in the morning, while it was yet night, and gat themselves unto those that keep chariots and steeds, and they said unto them, give us of your rigs and spare not your turnouts, and whatsoever is right we will put up for them. And they went their way.

And when the hour was come in which the voter went forth for to vote, he and his wife and handmaiden, behold! if he were a Republican, rode in a $750 phaeton, and if he were a Democrat, behold he walked into the polls or roade in a market wagon.

At Cheyenne the Democrats were obliged to telegraph to Denver for carriages, and they were shipped there at a big cost. The "legitimate expenses" of the campaign here are great. This is not due in any way to female suffrage, but the customs of the country. Mr. Post, the Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress, has expended $20,000 so far, and the office does not pay the actual expenses incident to it, so that $20,000 goes for glory entirely.

Women are a great deal quicker to see through certain political dodges than men. With the same chances, they tumble, as it were, to the time honored campaign lie and nail it quicker than men. They do not vote as their husbands tell them, either. I have a case i_ my mind now which proved this to me at once. I claim to have a fair degree of influence in my own family, but at this election there seemed to be a kind of throwing off of all restraint, as it were, and there was a kind of fearlessness visible that I didn't look for. It's a little mortifying or a man to promise his party that he will vote himself, his wife, and the cook for a certain candidate, and then find that he cannot deliver the goods. Yet there is no ill-feeling over it. It's just like talking religion at home. I may feel that I can worry along without a hell while my wife and the cook may disagree with me. This brings about a feeling of independence socially which is novel and interesting.

Our mass meetings I believe to be of a better class than any others in the world. Ladies have reserved seats, and that discourages a class of blatant bombast and political swagger that used to be pretty general. Political speeches have to be pruned down here, a little, and it's a good thing. You go to a political meeting as you would go to a literary entertainment, and I believe most thoroly that Wyoming has brought the political rally up to a standard far above what it has been in the States.

Looking this letter over carefully I am surprised to notice little fragments of information scattered through it, which I cannot eliminate without destroying the sense of the article. This must be my excuse for an unusual feature in my letters. BILL NYE.

A Burglar's Charitable Act.

Middletown (Del.) Transcript.

A burglar broke into the house of an Oregon editor. After prowling from room to room in search of booty, and turning inside out the pockets of the slumbering molder of public opinion, his heart was deeply touched, and he took off his overcoat, hung it over a chair-back with the editor's apparel, and stole softly out into the still and silent night.

Russia Salve is unrivalled for its speedy healing qualities. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cts.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Was Thomas Jefferson Its Author—A Historical Refutation of the Claim Upon Which Democrats have Built Many Pretensions.

Editor Toledo Blade:

Although it may seem to conflict with the first dictates of common sense, it is nevertheless true, that by often repeating an untruth men come to believe it themselves. This paradox is strikingly illustrated in some of the extravagant claims of the Democratic party. As a mere artifice to bolster up on a great name an effete party organization that has sacrificed every National interest and honor to private and party ends and purposes, they have claimed, with sanctimonious reverence, that Thomas Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence and the founder of the Democratic party, and that, therefore, they are, and of right ought to be, by lineal descent and heritage, the true conservators of our common welfare and institutions. Assuming this false but seductive mask to hide the grinning skeleton of political dishonesty within, they appeal to the unthinking portion of the people, as did the wolves to the sheep in the days of Æsop, to return to the true "Jeffersonian Democracy." These claims have been so long and persistently iterated and reiterated that it is very doubtful if there is now a single Democrat, from the most exalted statesman to the most illiterate clod-hopper in the rank and file of the party, who does not firmly believe them. Yet the first of these claims has

NO FOUNDATION IN FACT,

and the other is absolutely false. And it would hardly be worth the time and attention requisite to refute these claims were the perversions of the truth of history confined within the limits of Democratic darkness; but there is much in the maxim, that "falsehoods travel many miles while truth is putting on its boots;" and it is because the errors are gaining ground unchecked, and are likely to become universal and inveterate by repetition, that I desire to lay before your readers a safe-guard against them from the most authentic records now known.

WHO WAS THE AUTHOR?

Author is defined by Webster as beginner or former of anything; creator, originator, etc.; and, in this sense, the question Who was the author of the Declaration of Independence? can never be answered definitely, any more than the question, Who was the originator of the Revolution?

In a letter of John Adams to Jefferson, dated August 24, 1815, he says: "What do you mean by Revolution? The war? That was no part of the Revolution. It was only an effect and consequence of it. The Revolution was in the minds of the people, and was effected from 1760 to 1775, in the course of 15 years, and before a drop of blood was drawn at Lexington. The records of 13 Legislatures, and the pamphlets and newspapers, in all the Colonies, ought to be consulted during that period, to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion was enlightened and informed, concerning the authority of Parliament over the Colonies. The Congress of 1774 resembled in some respects the Council of Nice,*in ecclesiastical history. It assembled the priests from the East and the West, the North and the South, who compared notes, engaged in discussions and debates, and formed results by one vote, which went out to the world as unanimous.

The same source, or the public opinion of the period, must be looked to for the real real authorship of the Declaration. The position of the Colonies, for some time prior to the Declaration, was one of direct and ominous hostility to the parent country, and placed them at once and distinctly in a revolutionary attitude; an attitude which must inevitably lead to their subjugation to, or their absolute independence of the British crown. All reflecting and thoughtful men in the colonies began to foresee the latter result, and many of them even to calculate its necessity and advantages. The alternative was too forcibly before them to be mistaken, and few, outside the ranks of the Tory element, believed that they could be defeated in a cause generally deemed so just. The time for conciliation, if not already irrevocably past in the decrees of Providence, was still unimproved by the controlling councils of Great Britain. "Every principle of justice; every sentiment of honor, honesty and humanity; every maxim of good and equitable government, and the plainest precepts of political liberty, was disregarded and trampled down by an arbitrary, reckless, and infuriate administration, now openly and firmly defended by the crown." (American Archives, 6, p 6.)

Under these circumstances, nothing further appeared to remain for the liberty-loving colonists but to

SEVER THE TIE OF THEIR POLITICAL RELATIONSHIP.

Their position foreshadowed the certainty of this result. The suppression by the Congress of 1774 (which was necessarily continued and protracted) of the exercise of any and all authority under the crown, was an exceedingly important step in their governmental history. It virtually erected that body into an independent national government, vested with the attributes of sovereignty, of which it had thus so summarily disrobed the parent kingdom. The power of the crown being suppressed, the power of the Congress necessarily took its place.*

SPURRED ONWARD.

Meanwhile, the formal and open declaration of their independence as United States had not as yet been agitated in the Congress, although it had become a matter of earnest discussion in several of the Provincial Assemblies, in the correspondence of members with their constituents, and between eminent civilians and prominent officers of the army. The Congress itself seems to have been slow in encouraging any such measure, their deliberations being mainly devoted to efforts for conciliation. So much so, indeed, that they were thus rebuked in a letter written by Gen. Carles Lee to Richard Henry Lee, then a member of the Congress and Chairman of the Committee to Prepare a "Loyal and Dutiful Address to the King:"

"WILLIAMSBURG, May 10, 1776.

"MY DEAR FRIEND: Your brother and I think, from the language of your letters, that the pulse of the Congress is low, and that you yourself, with all your vigor, are, by collision, somewhat more contracted in your hopes than we wished to have found. If you do not declare immediately for positive independence, we are all ruined. There is poorness of spirit and langor in the late proceedings of Congress, that, I confess, frightens me so much that at times I regret having embarked my all, my fortune, life, and reputation, in their bottom. I sometimes wish I had settled in some country of slaves, where the most lenient master governs. However, let the fate of my property be what it will, I hope I shall preserve my reputation, and assign my breath with a tolerable degree of grace. God bless you. I cannot write more. 'Ah, Cassius, I am sick of many griefs.'

"Yours, most entirely,
"CHARLES LEE."

—(Am. Archives: 6, p. 407.)

(American Archives 7, p 407.)

Urged by many such appeals, the first energetic movement towards the Declaration of Independence by the Congress was made on Friday, June 7, 1776, when the Delegates from Virginia moved† in obedience to direct instructions from their constituents, of date May 15, 1776, "that the Congress should declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved," etc. (American Archives, 6, p. 1740.)

THE LAST ACT.

The resolutions were debated on Saturday and Monday, June 8 and 10, during which it appearing that New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Deleware, Maryland and South Carolina, were not yet matured for falling from the parent stem, but were fast advancing to that state, it was thought prudent to postpone the final decision to July 1st. But that this might occasion as little delay as possible, a committee was appointed to prepare a declaration. This committee were John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston and Thomas Jefferson. (See writings of Jefferson, vol. vii. p 128.)

That the Declaration should be credited to any one man, or clique, can only be attributed to a gossamer castle built by some visionary, enveloped in the clouds of antiquity, and growing and spreading little by little in strength and extent, has, by repetition, become impregnated with the semblance of historic truth, and this in derogation to others who had the undoubted right to equal honor and laudation.

So much as to the real authorship of the Declaration. Who composed, or imbited the original as adopted by the Congress, is another misapprehension of historic record which may be made a sequel to this. Suum uique. W. S. CLARKE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1882.

*This is denied by Democrats of the State Rights school. They claim that there was no union; that the Colonies achieved their independence separately, not jointly, a claim as practically absurd as it is historically false. (See proceedings 40th Cong., 1st Sess., 1878-9.

†Richard Henry Lee moved the resolutions, and would, according to parliamentary usage, have been Chairman of the Committee to prepare a Declaration; but on the day the Committee was appointed he was unexpectedly summoned to attend upon his family, in Virginia, on account of dangerous illness among its members.

‡The name, Robert R. Livingston, may be a typographical error. Philip Livingston was a delegate from New York all through the Congress; but I find no evidence that Robert R. was.

MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE.

The Dresses Which Patti Brought With Her.

New York Letter.

A suite of three rooms, beginning with No. 15, at the Windsor Hotel, constitutes the present home of Mme. Patti. In one were spread out upon chairs, lounge, and bed the dresses in which *Viola* will be arrayed to-night in "La Traviata."

In the first scene, which is a ball-room, the dress will be of lemon tinted satin brocade, the entire front of the skirt covered with two deep flounces of silver tissue, embroidered with white pearl and crystal, edged with a fringe of coral-branched strands, that is also blended in the pattern above. At intervals are placed large red camellias, with buds and leaves, embroidered with silk on the tissue. Short hip draperies of brocade are placed high on each side. The back of the skirt is plaited brocade, falling in a long train, the edge confined in a sagging puff, over a plaiting of satin of the same shade as the brocade, which extends around the front edge of the skirt, also, and is filled with roses of all kinds. A drapery of satin extends from the belt to the edge on one side, and a large spray of mixed roses tapers downward on the opposite side. The waist is a low-pointed bodice of brocade, with a shoulder puff for sleeves, and a small red flower embroidered on the face, matching the skirt, with which the front is trimmed. It tapers to the point, on the left side of which is a spray of roses.

The dress for the second scene is a house robe of pale-gray blue satin, the center of the front breadth laid in fine plaits lined with terra-cotta satin and confined with bows of satin ribbon. On each side of this is a flat trimming of colored beaded lace, which extends around the edge of the front. A fine plaiting is placed under the deep scallops of the skirt in front. The sides are trimmed to represent a panel turned back and are entirely plain, relieved with bow rosets of the dull-red ribbon. The long train is edged with a full plaiting. The waist is heart-shaped with two points, and the elbow sleeves are edged with deep white lace.

In the third scene the grand ball dress is of white brocaded velvet on a satin ground, which is draped high on one side, falling in a deep point across the front, and is edged with Mechlin lace. In the open space between the point and train on the left side is a beautiful piece of velvet brocaded satin, the patterns being filled in with white pearl beads and drops, with a fringe of pearl over the full foot trimming. On the right side lace flounces fill the small open space. The train is in a long point, edged with a lace flounce and plaiting of satin. On one side is a fall of lace and satin bows, and on the opposite side a broad band of white roses, lilies, and camellias extends to the point of the train. The bodice is cut low, with short sleeves of lace, and a bunch of white satin bows at the back.

The "dying costume" for the last scene is one of the most exquisite dresses ever "composed" by the great designer of feminine apparel. It is entirely of a white semi-transparent Chinese fabric, resembling crepe and point Duchesse lace. The train is long, without draping, and is cut straight across the end, and finishing with a six inch hem on the crepe, which forms each side, the center being a scarf of point duchesse about 20 inches wide. The sides are gracefully draped, and from the belt the front and sides of the crepe and lace are fastened in a point at the edge of the front under a large roset bow. This part of the skirt is made over white satin. The overdress is a long polonaise of point duchesse lace, draped simply, and fastened at the belt and neck with white satin ribbon tied in front with lang ends.

A street dress of a tint of dull blue, a blending of peacock and cadet tints, has a skirt of flat velvet, over which is a camel's hair drapery and double bow effects at the bark. The basque is pointed and trimmed up each side and around the neck, with a band of silk embroidery in cashmere colors and pattern. This trimming finishes the hem of the shirt drapery, while the underskirt is edged with silk fringe five inches wide in cashmere colors.

MILLOMAIZE.

A New Grain for the South.

Southern Lumberman.

The Rev. H. H. Pratt, of South Carolina, who was for some time a missionary in South America, has presented to the public a new cereal, which he calls millomaize. It is found in Columbia in large quantities, and forms the common food for the working classes there, and is also used for working animals. Mr. Pratt has been successfully growing it in South Carolina for several years. The cakes made from it, ground into meal, are preferred to corn-meal bread. The Savannah Guano Company's chemist pronounces it superior in food qualities to wheat. Experiments show that from 50 to 100 bushels of clean seed per acre can be raised. Mr. Pratt describes the plant as follows: "The plant is allied to the sorghum and Guinea corn families, and should not be planted where there is any danger of mixing them. The grain is smaller and more mealy than the Guinea corn, the heads are larger and more compact, and the color is milk-white instead of red. It differs from the sorghum in this; that the sugar it contains is fully converted into corn when the grain matures—so that the pith of the green stalks becomes as dry and tasteless as that of Indian corn when the stalk is dead. In Barranquilla, on the coast, where we have a dry season (which is really a drouth) of five or six months' continuance, I have had it planted in my garden, and after it had ripened one crop of seed I have cut it down to the roots, in the midst of this dry season, and had a second crop, of inferior quality of course, to shoot up at once from the roots. I have been told that a third crop of fully-ripened seed can thus be made from a single plant. I do not know what this can imply (for the soil at that season gets dry as potsherd and nearly as hard), unless it means that above most other plants this lives off the atmosphere, which there certainly is densely charged with moisture from the sea. It was this unlimited capacity to stand drouth which induced me to bring the seed home, in the belief that it would be of incalculable service to our Southern States, when our crops so often fail from drouth."

Perils of Living in Mississippi.

Several attempts have been made by immigration agents to bring in colonists, writes a Mississippi correspondent of the Chicago *News*. But all efforts failed. The difficulties in the way of finding even bare endurance existence in this country are too great. If an honest hard-working citizen wants to come, he finds break-bone fever, malaria, and dumb-ague in his road. If he lives through that combination, and keeps cheerful in the society of cheap whisky-drinking, sullen-faced, small-minded, ugly, devilish cornerackers and childish negros, and holds on long enough to gain money then he at once becomes an object of envy to the white ruffians of the country. Then, if he is not waylaid and killed for the mere object of robbery, he is certain to become involved in some quarrel with the saloon gang. Then the loaded gun, filled with buckshot, will finish the career of the would-be colonist. It can only be settled by armed, organized associations who will fight the white trash here as the border people have to fight the Indians.

A Remarkable Deed.

Wheeling Register.

We have just recorded the most remarkable deed ever drawn up in this or any other country. A piece of property known as the Lava Beds, and which has long been in litigation, is assigned to the party of the second part, and is described as being bounded as follows: On the north by a receiver, on the east by an assignee, on the west by a trustee, and on the south by an injunction.

Anna.

Detroit Free Press.

If Anna Dickinson retires from the footlights, she is not the plucky girl people thought for. A score of worse actresses are making money hand over hand, and laughing at the critics.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick; complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

THE TELEPHONE.

History of the Instrument in This Country and Across the Water.

Syracuse Journal.

It seems incredible that this little instrument of now very common use—the telephone—should have been practically unknown only six years ago. The principle which underlies it was understood many years before, but its practical application and utilization as a means of transmitting the human voice was only discovered and made known in 1876, and in fact it was a year later before an instrument was so far perfected that it would be called a success. In five years, then, what has been the growth of the telephone? In a matter of such rapid growth complete statistics are manifestly impossible, but an attempt has recently been made to tabulate the number of telephone instruments in use, by the International Company of Telephones in Paris from which the following figures are taken:

There are throughout the world not far from 60,000 telephones in use, of which nearly or quite two-thirds are in the United States. In the compilation of the United States is credited with 57,187, about 1,000 in each State, on an average, but they are not thus equally distributed. Probably one-quarter of all the telephones in use in the United Srtes are found in New York State. New York City and Brooklyn alone are credited with 4,000. Albany with more than 1,000, Troy over 700, Rochester and Syracuse about 500 each, and a number of smaller Towns are credited with 75 to 100 each. Utica, Auburn, Elmira, Poughkeepsie, Yonkers, Newburg, Kingston and other places are not included at all. Boston has 1,325, Philadelphia 1,253, Chicago 2,726, Cincinnati 1,794, San Francisco 1,299, Cleveland, Columbus, O., Toledo, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, Louisville, St. Louis, Denver, Atlanta, Ga., New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Providence, R. I., North Adams, Mass., Lowell, Worcester, Hartford and New Haven have from 200 to 1,000 each, and many other places are enumerated with smaller numbers. It is very evident, however, that the number is underestimated, possibly by many thousands. There are 300 telephones in use in Mexico.

In other lands the lack of enterprise and energy of the people, as compared with the Americans, is very marked. After the United States, Great Britain leads in point of numbers, having 4,946. Of these, London posesses 1,561, a little over half the number of Chicago, and only 300 more than Philadelphia. Manchester has 692, Liverpool 681, Dublin 183, Belfast 180 and Glasgow 600.

France is next in numbers, having 3,640, of which 2,422 belong to Paris—that is, about 300 less than Chicago, Bordeaux 215, Havre 163, Lyons 143, Marseilles 233. In France the total number of communications per week is estimated at 147,000.

Italy comes next in point of numbers, having 2,902. Rome has 475; Turin, 410; Milan, 888.

The next numerically in order is Germany, with 2,412, of which Berlin has 953, just five less than Buffalo. Hamburg has 606, Frankfort 479, Laipzig 142.

The Austrian Empire has 930, just about the same as Providence, R. I. Of these Vienna has 600, 62 less than New Haven, Conn. Pesth has 320.

The little kingdom of Belgium has 2,166, Brussels having 450, Anvers 686, Leige 350, and Charleroy 240.

Denmark has 398, all in Copenhagen. Russia has 238, of which there are 145 in St. Petersburg, 66 in Moscow and 27 in Odessa. Holland has 851, of which there are 103 in Amsterdam, and 148 in Rotterdam. Sweden has 611, of which 296 are in Zurich, 181 in Basle and 144 in Berne. Egypt has 183, Alexandria having 118 and Cairo 65. British India has 213, Calcutta having 103, Bombay 70 and Madras 40.

These figures give a bare idea of what is involved in the telephone idea, of oral communication at long distance. The telephone is yet in its infancy, both as regards its use and power. It is claimed to be within the possibilities that even the oceans will not be an insuparable barrier to the human voice. Conversation has been held between France and England, across or beneath the English Channel. But this distance is only a bagatelle to those at which the human voice has been audible through the land wires, and the claim is even now made that time and distance may be practically annihilated as regards personal oral communication, as it already is as regards telegraphic communication. Verily, what an age is this in which we are privileged to live!

New Jersey a Close State.

The official canvass of New Jersey' vote for Congressmen shows that the total vote of the State at the last election was 108,858, a falling off amounting to 47,070 votes as compared with 1880. The decrease is shared in about equal proportions by both parties. The plurality of the Hancock Electors in New Jersey was 2,010; the majority of the aggregate vote for Democratic Congressmen over that given for Republican is 3,120—a result in no way changing the position of New Jersey as a very close State. In fact, considering all the party drawbacks of the year, the result indicates that New Jersey is more likely to go Republican than Democratic in 1884. The political character of the State delegation to the House remains unchanged, being four Republicans to three Democrats, but this year it is the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts which are Republican, while in 1880 it was the First, Second, Fifth and Sixth.

Decidedly Conservative.

Glasgow Baillie.

A budding theoretical agriculturalist is discussing agricultural matters with old school farmer.

B. A.—And so, Mr. Lawson, you think the old method the best. You don't quite go in with John's farming enterprises?

Farmer—Na, na, Mr. Spenner, nane o' yer steam pleughs an' yer binders for me, yer phosphates an' yer concentrate tawtie manures, an's sic like. Wi oor auld-fashioned band hyeuks I ken I aye sent mair corn tae the market than John does.

Mr. S.—But, look, Mr. Lawson, at the electric light and such achievements. Why, I believe in 50 years hence you will be able to carry manure for 100 acres so concentrated as to go in your coat pocket.

Old Farmer—Jist sae, jist sae, Mister Spinner, the manure in one pocket an' the crap i' the tither.

A Lonesome Missionary.

Norristown Herald.

It is stated that in some parts of Africa there is but one missionary to 2,000,000 natives. Unless the 'possum crop is very large some of the poor heathen must be obliged to go hungry to bed pretty often. It is hoped they have enough red flannel night caps to go round. A heathen without a red flannel night cap is a sad spectacle, and the mere contemplation of such a picture should induce little boys to put all their pennies in the missionary box instead of spending them for taffy on a stick.

A Judge's Anxiety to Avoid a Prayer.

Boston Post.

An exchange states that "the women of Rockland, Me., who have entered upon a crusade against rumselling, have the courage of their deeds. Not long since one of them, while the Court was waiting for action against a rumseller, asked permission to offer prayer, which so moved the Judge that the defendant was fined $10 and doomed to serve out a six months' sentence at hard labor." The Judge's anxiety to do anything to avoid listening to a prayer is cause for comment.

How Parents Train Up Their Boys.

Philadelphia News.

Boston parents allow their boys to smoke at home, lest they should go to saloons to do so. On the same principle, we suppose, they daily sand the kitchen floor and set up a beer-keg in one corner.

A Hotel Man's Luck.

Mr. J. G. Tyler, chief clerk at the Union Depot Hotel, Ogden, had rheumatism in the muscles of the chest and left shoulder. By applying the Great German Remedy three days he realized complete restoration, and he is of the opinion that there is nothing equal to the St. Jacobs Oil for pain. The Great German Remedy is also a specific for burns and sprains.—*Salt Lake (Utah) Tribune.*

Decidedly Conservative.

Glasgow Baillie.

A budding theoretical agriculturalist is discussing agricultural matters with old school farmer.

B. A.—And so, Mr. Lawson, you think the old method the best. You don't quite go in with John's farming enterprises?

Farmer—Na, na, Mr. Spenner, nane o' yer steam pleughs an' yer binders for me, yer phosphates an' yer concentrate tawtie manures, an's sic like. Wi oor auld-fashioned band hyeuks I ken I aye sent mair corn tae the market than John does.

Mr. S.—But, look, Mr. Lawson, at the electric light and such achievements. Why, I believe in 50 years hence you will be able to carry manure for 100 acres so concentrated as to go in your coat pocket.

Old Farmer—Jist sae, jist sae, Mister Spinner, the manure in one pocket an' the crap i' the tither.

THE HENRY V. KISS.

A New Style of Stage Osculation Which Has Caused Trouble—What the Lady Says.

Mrs. Melville, an actress known on the stage as Miss Carlyon, has just separated from a traveling company and joined one of the theaters in this City. The reason she gives is that she did not like the play which the company was acting, but gossip states that both she and her husband objected to the manner in which the leading man (one of the most successful stars) kissed her. Miss Carlyon admits that that she did not enjoy the way that she was kissed, and called the operation "the Henry V. kiss." She said to a reporter of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:*

"It's the kiss that Rignold uses in Henry V. As he does it it is not so bad, but every one is not the actor that Rignold is, and the consequence is that every time the kiss is used the whele house titters, and there is a suggestion of indelicacy about it that is very annoying. Now don't imagine that I am a prude, for I am not. I delight in love scenes on the stage, but there is art and there is awkwardness. What we call the Henry V. kiss in England is this: The gentleman comes behind where the lady is standing and puts both his hands over her shoulders on her cheeks, so that the fingers of both meet just beneath her chin. Then he pulls her head back to his shoulder and kisses her fairly on the lips, keeping his mouth to hers for fully two minutes. After he kissed me that way once, I always afterward moved my mouth so that he kissed me on the chin and not on the lips, but it was unpleasant in the extreme. It is stage etiquet that no gentleman should kiss a lady on the lips. My husband never spoke about it, and it would be absurd to ask him to kiss my ear or to kiss me behind the ear. Of course, I wouldn't mind about the kiss if it didn't put me in such an absurd light. The idea of wanting to be kissed on the ear is positively dreadful. I don't know how people can imagine such things.

The Honest Farmer and the Sensitive Steer.

Travelers Magazine.

An Honest Farmer who reckoned among his Possessions a Steer which had been stunted in its Growth, was accustomed to vent his Spite upon the hapless Animal by beating it vigorously, stigmatizing it as an Ornery Critter, and even wishing that it were dead. This cruel Conduct so lacerated the Feelings of the sensitive Animal that it resolved to commit Suicide in the Hope that its Death might awaken Remorse in the Bosom of the Farmer, and lead him suitably to recognize those Virtues to which during its Life-time he had been so blind. Accordingly it placed itself upon the Railroad Track which intersected the Honest Farmer's property, and awaited the coming of the Locomotive, which did not fail to hurl it over the Telegraph Poles and reduce it to the condition of Jerked Beef a la Mud. Nor were its anticipations disappointed, for the Honest Farmer was no sooner made acquainted with its Death, than he declared that he would not have parted with that ar Steer for more'n a Thousand Dollars, and, for Purity of Blood and Symmetry of Form, pronounced it superior to any other Animile in the County

Answers to Correspondents

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, usually as evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammar and construction. We are willing to give all readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for printing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the paper. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections intended to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to investigate the standing of an individual or a firm that is in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are invited to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon a separate leaves. Questions for the latter department should never be written on the same sheet with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

J. W. B., Marshallville, O.: A physician's certificate ought to settle the matter.

J. W. E., Anvers, Mo.: You do not say what your platform. Be a little more explicit.

S. E. J., Lost Springs, Kan.: The land is not open for settlement, and is not likely to be. It belongs to the Indians.

W. E., Grant City, Mo.: The concern is a humbug, and the Cincinnati Postmaster has been ordered not to deliver letters.

J. S. (no Postoffice): Jefferson Davis is pensioned for his services in the Mexican war. He is not.

Nicholas Ernest, Chilliesquaque, North Co., Pa., writes: "If G. W. C. will pay for a year's subscription for the Toledo BLADE I will send him an almanac of 1882."

F. H., Antwerp, O.: What was the pay of a private soldier in the regular army previous to the war of the rebellion?

Given dollars per month.

A. P. S., Floral, Kan., writes: "Will you allow me space to extend many thanks for presenting me with such a valuable book (Richard Vandermark)? Long may the BLADE wave triumphantly."

R. H., Carlisle, Ark.: Will you please inform me in what year the Prince of Wales visited the United States?

The Prince of Wales ball in New York on Saturday, October 12, 1860.

I. H. S., Cornell, Ill.: 1. How old was Commodore Vanderbilt when he died, and when did he die? 2. How old is William H. Vanderbilt?

1. Born May 27, 1794; died January 4, 1877. 2. About 63.

J. W. M., Washington, Iowa: Please state if it is possible for a citizen to obtain a copy of the report of the Tariff Commission.

A copy can probably be obtained of the Public Printer. Ask your member of Congress to send you one. There are to be 25,000 copies printed.

T. C. R., Wick, Pa.: Tea and coffee are on the free list, if imported directly into this country. The list of articles embraced in the tariff is too lengthy for this department; besides we are likely to soon have a complete revision of the tariff, and if you will watch the news columns of the BLADE you will be kept fully posted.

J. E., Hunter, O.: To settle a dispute, will you please answer in the next issue of the Weekly BLADE if there is a word in the English language with a Q without a U immediately following it? If so, please state the word or words, and also where they can be found.

Q is always followed by U in the English language. In the Anglo-Saxon Q is not used.

L. H., Lima Creek, Mo.: Will you tell how to cure red scurvy in the teeth?

Dissolve two ounces borax in three pounds boiling water, and before it is cold add one teaspoonful spirits of camphor, and bottle for use. Take a table-spoonful, mixed with an equal quantity of tepid water, and apply daily with a soft brush.

R. K. M., Neapolis, O.: How can a rubber wringer be fastened where the rubber is loose on the roller?

A cement can be prepared by a solution of shellac in ammonia. This is best made by soaking pulverized gum shellac in 10 times its weight of strong ammonia, when a slimy mass is obtained, which in three to four weeks will become liquid. Count the use of hot water.

J. L. T., Sanborn, Ill.: 1. Does the Government furnish headstones to the soldiers of 1812? 2. Is there any law allowing money to be paid to persons totally deaf? 3. Would the printing trade suit a well educated young man who has been deaf 17 years. 4. Which church has the most membership, the Baptist or the Cumberland Presbyterian?

1. We think not. 2. Not unless hearing was lost by reason of service in the army or navy. 3. Yes. 4. The Baptists.

S. H. T., Parkersburg, Iowa: Please answer in the columns of your paper who was the first General.

This rank has been given to commanders from very remote times. Matthew de Montmorency was the first officer honored with the title of General of the French armies, A. D. 1393. If you mean General of the armies of the United States, the rank was created for Grant, July 25, 1866.

G. T. N., Lebanon, Kan.: I am puzzled. In the BLADE of November 16, in answer to a correspondent, you say that James Gordon Bennett died in 1872. That is now, for I supposed he was alive. In the same issue, on the fifth page, third column, you tell that James Gordon Bennett is going to lay a new cable. And I always supposed he was living, and that he owned the "Herald," and that he went a short time ago on a cruise in his yacht. Will you please explain?

The answer to a correspondent had reference to the founder of the New York Herald; the item then had reference to his son, present proprietor of the Herald. We do not see anything very "puzzling" about the matter.

A. A. L., Kearney, Neb.: Will you please inform me through your paper whether Gen. Bee was a Confederate or Federal? Give a sketch of his life and settle a dispute in my school.

He was a Confederate, born in Charleston in 1823; graduated at West Point in 1845; brevetted for gallantry at Cerro Gordo, where he was wounded, and Chapultepec, where he was one of the storming party; First Lieutenant in 1851; Captain, March 3, 1855, and being ordered to Utah, was Acting Lieutenant-Colonel from December, 1857, to September, 1858. He resigned March 3, 1861, and was appointed Brigadier-General in the rebel army. Killed at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

I. R. M., Sutler Creek, Cal.: What is the present population of France? What was the population in 1789?

The census of France was taken on the 18th of December last. The total population is 37,672,048, an increase of only 766,260 in five years. The following are the figures for various periods since 1700:

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1700	19,000,239	1841	34,230,679
1760	21,769,162	1846	35,400,486
1784	22,647,000	1851	35,680,159
1789	24,800,000	1856	36,039,364
1801	27,349,003	1861	37,386,161
1806	29,107,425	1866	38,067,064
1821	30,461,875	1872	36,102,921
1831	31,855,051	1876	36,905,788
1836	33,540,910	1881	37,672,048

S. B., La Prairie Center, Ill.: We would like to have you give us the process by which hard soap is shaped into cakes. Is it moulded or is it pressed, and what will prevent it from sticking?

Put into a kettle four pailfuls of soft soap, and stir in it, by degrees, about one quart of common salt. Boil until all the water is separated from the curd, remove the kettle from the fire, and draw off the water with a syphon (a yard or two of india rubber hose will answer.) Then have in readiness a tight box, lined with a piece of muslin large enough to hang well over the sides, to allow of the contents being afterward conveniently lifted out. When the soap is firm turn it out to dry, cut into bars with a brass wire and let it harden. A little powdered resin will assist the soap to harden, and give it a yellow color. If the soap is very thin, more salt must be used.

E. S., Armistead, Kan.: 1. We live in the Larned land district, on the Chicago Trust Land." Many have paid for their land and hold a receipt from the office at Larned, but have not received patents from Washington, though some made final proof over three years ago. Other parties have located on homestead land, and have the same delay in getting their patents. Now, we wish to know what is the cause of such delay in getting patents. 2. Can a person holding a receipt of payment from a local United States Land Office transfer his land and give a warrantee deed, and not violate the law? And would such deed be valid when the maker had no other title than the evidence that the money was paid?

1. The BLADE makes it a point to publish a synopsis of all decisions of the General Land Office, and those interested will do well to read the news columns. There are many questions that come up for decision that, by reason of red-tape practices in Washington, require years to settle. But even when there is no trouble, the time requisite to obtain a patent ranges from three months to three years. 2. As we understand the law, no valid deed can be made until the patent has been issued.

R. J. S., Weston, W. Va.: 1. Has Portland, Oregon, the advantages to become a great and important city? When it acquires the necessary railroad connections, how will its advantages compare with those of San Francisco? Can the largest sea-going ships enter Portland? 2. Which is likely in the future to become the larger city, Portland or Duluth?

1. The city is at the head of ship navigation, on the west bank of the Willamette River, 12 miles above its mouth in the Columbia, and 122 miles by these rivers from the Pacific ocean, 50 miles north of Salem, and 530 miles north of San Francisco. The trade and commerce of Portland are increasing rapidly, the chief articles of shipment being wheat, flour, salmon, and lumber. The greater part of the wheat is exported to the British isles, while the flour is shipped to San Francisco, New York, Liverpool, China and Japan. There are numerous iron foundries, planing mills, breweries, nail factories, etc. It has all the advantages to become a large and prosperous city. 2. Portland; but Duluth has a very advantageous position for a commercial city, being at the head of navigation on the great lakes.

J. A. M., Mt. Vernon, Mo.: I have a violin with the following brand on the inside: "Antonius Stradivarius, Cremonenfis faciebat Arro." Date, 1721. Please state if you know anything of the brand of that kind of violins. If it were made in that year it would be over 150 years old.

Antonio Stradivari, or Stradivarius, an Italian violin maker, was born in Cremona in 1644, and died there in 1737. He was a pupil of Nicolo Amati, and his first violins, made when he was 23 years old, as well as those which he made during the succeeding 20 years, were, in form and style, reproductions of the work of that master. As early as 1688 he began to use a label with his own name, as follows: "Antonius Stradiuarius Cremonensis faciebat, A. D. 16—." For many years the form of his instruments varied, but about 1686 he began his peculiar style, which is very manifest in all his subsequent works. He was the first to finish his instruments neatly on the inside, and produced works which no subsequent maker has been able to rival. So precious are the instruments in the estimation of connoisseurs that the possessors of the finest of them are well known. Superior specimens command in the market prices ranging from $1,000 to $3,000.

Mechanic, Forest Mills, Minn.: Give directions for managing belts in order to get the longest service.

A practical mechanic, writing on this subject in an exchange, says: "I have for the last 25 years, on every Saturday evening, turned the inner side of my engine belt outside, let the engine run slowly, and washed the belt well with warm water and soda, applied with cotton waste. Next I take a piece of sheet metal and scrape the belt well, then wash with clean warm water and dry off. I collect the waste oil from the shafting and apply as much of it to the belt as possible. The washing must be done as quickly as possible so as not to dissolve the glued parts. I let the belt stand on the pulleys till Monday, then give another scraping and turn the belt as before. I keep the pulleys very clean. I have long been surprised at the economy I have effected with very little trouble. I have not bought a new belt for the last 10 years. There is an engine near me 14 inches by 36 inches (mine is 12 inches by 36 inches). I have nearly double the shafting and belt, and my neighbor can not run with less than 38 pounds of steam when all the belts are on the loose pulleys. Mine will run at full speed with five pounds."

J. W. R., Key West, Texas: The lightning rod men here are putting up rods against the horse; they do not use any glass, but mail the rod against the house. There are two ground rods, though there is but one point. They call it the circuit theory. Will you please give me the latest theory on which lightning rods are constructed?

A good rod may be secured without danger to the building by wooden clamps with iron fastenings, or even with iron staples. Glass insulators are useless, for when wet they become conductors. It is recommended by some persons, that as the greatest number of thunder storms in this country come from the northwest, the conductors should be placed on the side of the building exposed to their first approach. But it is particularly important that every prominent elevated point of a large building should be protected by its own rod, and it is well to connect all the rods together, and to have two or more stems running into the ground. The English Association of Telegraph Engineers found the poles of their lines were frequently struck until they mounted them with wire running from the top the ground. They have found that it is well to have a large mass of metal in the ground connected with the wire, and that the latter should be as straight as possible. The rod should be continuous, and present no joint except at the top; insulation under such circumstances is not necessary.

W. S., Hagerstown, Mo.: 1. What is the best and cheapest way to get rust off an old coin, without defacing or removing any figures? 2. Is there any premium on pennies made in 1752, 1830 and 1882? If so, what is it? 3. Can you give a description of Yellow Stone National Park?

1. Make a weak solution of cyanide of potassium and bathe the coin in it for two or three seconds, then immediately wash it with a very fine brush, in soap suds; rinse in clear, cold water, and dry in boxwood sawdust. Be careful not to let the coins remain in the solution longer than the time specified, otherwise they will have a frosted appearance. As the cyanide of potassium is a very deadly poison, great care must be taken by the operator not to use it unless his hands are free from scratches. This solution may also be used for cleaning fine copper coins, but care must be taken not to use the mixture that has previously been employed for cleaning silver, or a coating of the latter metal may be the consequence. Silver coins are often covered with a dense green oxide. To remove this they should be steeped for 10 minutes in a solution of ammonia, then immersed in water and wiped with a soft towel; if necessary, a fresh quantity of the solution may be applied. Copper coins may be cleaned by immersing in pure sweet oil and wiping dry with a soft rag. 2. About two cents for those of 1800 and 1807. 3. We can; but as a full description was published in this department a few months ago, other readers would not care to see it republished. We will add that this is the reason a great many questions are thrown aside.

O. M. P., Forest Station, Ga.: Will you publish a table showing the number of votes each State will have in the next Electoral College? If not too much trouble, also give the number in the old, and show gains and losses.

We have heretofore answered these questions, but in view of the result of the recent elections the subject becomes of great interest. The following table gives the vote in the next Electoral College compared with the last:

States.	Old.	New.	States.	Old.	New.
Alabama	10	10	Mississippi	8	9
Arkansas	6	7	Missouri	15	16
California	6	8	Nebraska	3	5
Colorado	3	3	Nevada	3	3
Connecticut	6	6	New Hampshire	5	4
Delaware	3	3	New Jersey	9	9
Florida	4	4	New York	35	36
Georgia	11	12	N. Carolina	10	11
Illinois	21	22	Ohio	22	23
Indiana	13	15	Oregon	3	3
Iowa	11	13	Pennsylvania	29	30
Kansas	5	9	Rhode Island	4	4
Kentucky	12	13	S. Carolina	7	9
Louisiana	8	8	Tennessee	12	12
Maine	7	8	Texas	8	13
Maryland	8	8	Vermont	5	4
Massachusetts	13	14	Virginia	11	12
Michigan	11	13	W. Virginia	5	6
Minnesota	5	7	Wisconsin	10	11
Totals				369	401
Majority of Electoral votes				185	201
Northern Electorel votes				221	248
Southern Electoral votes				138	153

C. F., Tobinsport, Ind.: Please tell me something about the great dikes of Holland, how constructed, etc.

Embankments are made toward the sea with heavy timbers filled in with stone, and the surface is covered with bundles of flags and reeds fastened down by stakes. Piles also are driven into the sand and protected by planking, as well as by earth, turf and stones. These artificial dikes are often 40 feet above ordinary high water, and wide enough at the top for a common roadway. Frequently the slopes are covered with wickerwork made of willow twigs, and the willow tree is extensively cultivated to furnish supplies of these, which require frequent renewal, as also to bind together by its roots the loose sands. Walls of Masonry are built in some of the most exposed situations, and rows of piles outside protect the dikes from the action of the waves. The expenditure in Holland for maintaining dikes and regulating the water levels is annually from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. Engineers are constantly employed, and every provision is made of materials that may be required for immediate repairs. During the winter months watchmen patrol the dikes by day and night and give alarm whenever the tide threatens to overflow. The people then hasten to the point, and with mats of straw and rushes and large sheets of sail cloth buried in the sand they raize a temporary bulwark, to be more securely built before the approach of the next tide. Their importance may be appreciated from the fact that a single inundation from the sea in the year 1277, caused the destruction of 44 villages; and in 1287 about 80,000 persons were destroyed by another, and its present extent and shape were given to the Zuder Zee. In the 15th century about 100,000 persons were destroyed through the imperfection of the dikes, when their construction was undertaken in the most thorough manner, and a law was enacted enforcing their being kept in order.

Railroader, East Saginaw, Mich.: 1. Please give a brief history of the Union Pacific Railway Company, showing subsidies, etc. 2. What are the provisions of the Thurman act?

1. The Union Pacific Railway Company is a consolidation, January 24, 1880, of the Union Pacific Company, the Kansas Pacific and the Denver Pacific Railroad Companies. The Union Pacific was chartered on the 1st of July, 1862, by the Congress of the United States, which granted to it the right of way over the public domain, 12,800 acres of the public lands per mile of road, and a subsidy in government bonds, at the rate of $16,000, $32,000, and $48,000 per mile of line, the object being to apportion the subsidy in ratio to the cost of the several sections. The amount of the subsidy for 1,033 miles was $27,226,512. By the act of incorporation, the subsidy bonds were to be a first mortgage on the road. By a subsequent act, July 2, 1864, the company was allowed to issue an equal amount of its own bonds, which were to be a first lien on the road, the subsidy bonds being secured by a second mortgage. For the repayment of the subsidy bonds, the company was required to pay annually to the Government 5 per cent. of its net earnings, and to allow the former to retain one-half of the charges of transportation on its account. The time fixed for the opening of the road was July 1, 1876. It was opened May 10, 1869. The Kansas Pacific Railway Company, first chartered by the Legislature of Kansas as the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western, was recognized by the aforesaid acts of Congress in reference to the Union Pacific, and was made the recipient of a grant of public lands to the extent of 12,800 acres per mile and subsidy bonds of the Government to the amount of $16,000 per mile for a distance of 394 miles west from the Missouri River, the total amount of bonds being $6,333,000. These grants were made on the same conditions as those given to the Union Pacific. The name of this company was changed June 6, 1863, to the Eastern Division; and by an act of Congress of May 31, 1865, to the Kansas Pacific. The road was completed from Kansas City to Denver, 638 miles, September 1, 1870. In 1873 the company made default in the payment of interest on its bonds, and was placed in the hands of a receiver. Its affairs were reorganized in 1879, and the receiver discharged. As a part of the proceedings of reorganization, the company created a mortgage to secure bonds to the mount of $30,000,000, a portion of them being used to discharge the matured indebtedness of the company, an amount being reserved sufficient to discharge all its unmatured indebtedness. The Denver Pacific, connecting the Kansas with the Union Pacific, was constructed by the Kansas Pacific, under a charter dated November 19, 1867, and was opened January 1, 1871. By the terms of consolidation, the shareholders in each company were to receive shares in the new company, corresponding in number to those held in the old, the number of shares of the Union Pacific being 307,623, of the Kansas Pacific 100,000, and the Denver Pacific 40,000, the stock of the consolidated company being 507,623 shares, or $50,762,300. The consolidation was authorized by the original Acts of Incorporation. 2. Under the act incorporating the company, it was required to pay over to the Government 5 per cent. of its net earnings; and also one-half of the charges on account of the Government transportation. By an act of Congress, known as the Thurman bill, passed May 7, 1878, it was provided that "There shall be carried to the credit of the said sinking fund, on the first day of February in each year, the one half of the compensation for services hereinbefore named, rendered for the Government by the said Union Pacific Railroad Company, not applied in liquidation of interest, and in addition thereto the said company shall, on said day in each year, pay into the Treasury, to the credit of said sinking fund, the sum of $850,000, or as much thereof as shall be necessary to make the 5 per centum of the net earnings of its said road payable to the United States under said act of 1862, and the whole sum earned by it, as compensation for services rendered for the United States together with the sum by this section required to be paid, amount in the aggregate to 25 per centum of the whole net earnings of Railroad Company, ascertained and defined as hereinbefore provided, for the year ending on the 31st day of December next preceding." Under the requirements of this act, the amount credited to the Government for 1881, in the report of the company, was $1,653,358.81.

Information Wanted.

A. A. Pike (no postoffice) wants information of the father of Joel Pike.

D. Nortestine, Mineral City, O., wants address of Henry Nortestine, a mail agent.

M. P. Holman, Sargeant's Bluff, Ia., wants the address of D. G. Kimble, supposed to be in Oregon.

A. B. Clemsen, Freesoil, Mason Co., Mich. wants address of John and Alfred Sweezie and Talmadge Clemsen.

John R. Edwards, Brock, Nemaha Co., Neb., wants the address of Capt. George Pomeroy, of Co. K, 54th Ill. Inf.

A daughter of Jeremiah Orlspaugh wishes his address. Last heard of in New Orleans, in 1846. Address R. P. Groham, Boulder, Col.

David McAfee, College Springs, Page Co., Ia., wants the address of his sister Elizabeth Jane Brigit; last heard of in Allegheny City in 1857.

J. M. Smith, Globe, Douglas Co., Kan., wants address of Wm. Sturgis, who was Assistant Surgeon in the hospital at Camp Butler, Ill., in 1865.

G. A. Baleh, St. Louis, Mo., wants address of Owens Patrick, William McClusky and Sergt. McKiffens, Co. H, 4th U. S. Art., in the Mexican war.

Mary B. Miller, Beman, Kan., wishes the address of the surgeon in charge of the Soldiers' Home at Indianapolis, during the years of 1864-5.

W. B. Moon, Hackliman, Grant Co., Ind., wishes the address of James V. Cusick or family; last heard of near Paducah, Ky. Important business.

G. E. Tice, Emira, Otsego Co., Mich., wishes to correspond with some one living near San Jose or Central California, in regard to farming, climate, etc.

Mrs. W. K. Hulland, Battle Ground, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., wants address of Thomas Hulland, a Captain on the northern lakes many years ago.

J. N. Mattox, Southport, Ind., wants address of Lieut. C. C. Twyford, Wm. Jaquas, J. G. Orton, E. S. Crane and Orlando Tracey, Co. H, 8th C. M. S. M.

R. G. Sweet, Arkadelphia, Clark Co., Ark., wants name and address of the surgeon in charge of Hospital No. 6, at Louisville, in May and June, 1863.

R. S. Tilton, Union Star, Mo., wants address of Dr. Carns, who, some time during the war, was in charge of the third ward Estushouse Hospital, Keokuk, Iowa.

J. S. Elliott, Coshocton, O., wants address of any person of the name of Townley, or connected with the Townley family, whose forefathers resided in England.

William Jones, Thayer, Neb., wants names and address of Surgeons in charge of Post Hospital at Vicksburg, in June, 1863, and at Pine Bluff in July, 1865.

R. Springer, Armistead, Pratt Co., Kan., wishes to learn the whereabouts of A. J. Clark, a native of Hancock, Me.; last heard from in Cincinnati Age, if living, about 55.

John S. Willard, Hotchinson, Reno Co., Kan., would like the address of any of his old regiment, or of any of Co. G, 20th Indiana, after the consolidation of the 7th, 14th, 19th and 20th regiments.

John Kelley, Lacey, Mahaska Co., Iowa, wants address of his brother Samuel Kelley; last heard from in Athens Co., O., about 23 years ago. His wife's name was Betty Holland before he married her. Business of importance.

Samuel R. Palmer, Lebanon, O., wants address of Dr. Henry Osborn, formerly Surgeon of the 3d Missouri, afterward transferred to the 1st Mississippi; also of Capt. O. D. Lemert, and Capt. Peter Karberg, both of the 31st U. S. C. F.

Information Furnished.

J. D. Andrews, Smith's Mills, Ky., writes: "To H. Sanders, Verona, Mo.: His company was D, 3d regiment of dragoons, Capt. Ford, of Indiana. I was acquainted with Capt. Ford, and the above is the information requested."

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 20c, signed by Andrew Cabie, no postoffice; County or State.

Letter containing $3 for 11 names, signed J. Preston, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing 10c, signed A. Davis, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter dated at Flat Rock, no County or State, containing 36c, to pay for BLADE for B. Moor, signed Nicholas Auer.

Letter containing 30c, no postoffice, County or State, signed Dixon Bartley.

Letter containing 30c, to pay for BLADE for W. H. Rocely, no postoffice, Clinton Co., Mich.

If Joseph Earnhart will give his full postoffice address his complaint will be looked up.

If C. Harding, of Ridgeville, will give his full address his complaint will be looked up.

Letter containing $1, signed J. V. Cooper, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing $2, from Havensville, Kan., with a list of names for specimen copies, and a renewal, but the name is not given.

Letter containing 15c; wants Blade commencing November 23; no name or address.

Letter containing $1, postmarked Schell City, Mo., no name or address.

Letter containing $1.25, postmarked Virginia City, Nev., no name or address.

If T. C. S. Lock will give his address his complaint will be looked into.

Letter containing $1, signed Wm. P. Palmer, box 104, no address.

Letter containing $1, signed W. H. Boyd, no address.

Letter containing $1, postmarked Manton, Mich., no name attached.

Letter containing $1, dated at Greene, no County or State, and no signature.

If A. D. Faulkner, per H. D. Drake, P. M., will give his full address the matter will be looked into.

If J. R. Cromer will give his full address his complaint will be attended to.

If John Bushford will give us his address everything will be made right.

Letter containing $2, dated at Parkville Station, no County or State, signed by J. A. Ream.

BAY RIDGE FIRE.

Sixty Cars, Ten Locomotives and a Large Amount of Other Property Destroyed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The extensive depot and wharf, together with 60 cars and 10 locomotives of the Manhattan Beach Company at Bay Ridge, were destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. Just how the fire originated is not learned, but a strong breeze from the Bay fanned the flames so vigorously that it was only a short time after its discovery before the whole depot was in flames. The pile of lumber belonging to the Sea Beach Railroad Company, adjoining the Manhattan Railway, a canal boat at the dock, the wharf and all in it were burned. The Manhattan Beach Company had 60 passenger cars and 10 locomotives laid up for the Winter. At the time the fire broke out there was no one about but the watchman, who, finding it impossible to check the flames, gave the alarm and obtained help, but there were no means of checking the flames. The loss is between $300,000 and $400,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The fire is more extensive than at first reported. Among the 60 cars burned were 15 drawing room coaches of the Woodruff pattern, worth probably $5,000 each, also a private car of Austin Corbin, which took the first prize at the Centennial Exposition. The flames swept with great rapidity through the frame buildings which extended to the water's edge, a distance of 600 feet and in three hours' time the buildings and contents were totally destroyed. The canal boat loaded with coal, which lay next to the burning dock, caught fire, and the bystanders hastened to arouse the captain, who was asleep in the cabin. They broke open the cabin door but were compelled to retreat on account of the extreme heat. The captain, as Italian, is reported to have been burned to death. The canal boat was sunk. There was no regular fire organization at Bay Ridge, and the Brooklyn fire department refused to respond to the call, as it was out of the city limits. The total loss is $500,000 at the least estimate.

Ohio Supreme Court.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 15.—The Supreme Court adjourned yesterday without day, the next term beginning Tuesday, January 2. Judges White, McIlvaine, Longworth and Johnson left for their homes, and Chief Justice Okey and family for Washington. The Court has done more business the past year than any given year before, and yet there remains over 1,100 cases on the docket, and with all the dispatch of business there have been 150 more cases come in during the year than were disposed of. The Court will be compelled on reassembling to ask the Legislature to provide for another Supreme Court Commission, and this will be strongly recommended at the meeting of the State Bar Association in Cincinnati December 26.

The Slayback-Cockerell Case.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—During the taking of depositions in Mrs. Slayback's civil suit against Col. Cockerell, Glover, the lawyer whose card calling Slayback a coward led to the tragedy, was interrupted while giving evidence by Bowman, Mrs. Slayback's attorney. Warm words passed and Glover seized Bowman by the throat and bore him to the ground. The Notary before whom the depositions were taken threatened to send both lawyers to jail for contempt. Bowman, in a card, calls Seward, the lawyer who declined to be associated with him in the civil case, a liar.

Pendleton's Mistake.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Republican says editorially: "Mr. Pendleton is mistaken in the belief that his speech of yesterday nominated him for the Presidency. That sort of talk is poor fuel for the enkindling of enthusiasm in the hearts of a horde who have been out so long with nothing to eat. What they want is less Civil Service reform and a chance at the Civil Service itself."

They Blew Out the Gas.

GREENVILLE, Dec. 14.—Richard Duddy and wife of White Cloud, Mich., was an entry on the register at the Webster House last night. This morning a servant passing their room smelt gas. The door was forced and they were found insensible. They had blown out the gas. The woman was restored in two hours, but it required much longer to bring back the man to consciousness.

Hubbell's Charges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Hubbell's charges against the Collector of Customs at Detroit, have caused much comment here. He says the Collector was Sen. Ferry's chief bugler; that the Collector receives a salary of $6 much per year or month from two or three Canadian railroads, while at the same time he is acting as Collector of Customs, and while these corporations are bringing into Michigan goods upon which duties are collected. The Treasury Department cannot avoid taking notice of these serious charges, now that Hubbell has made them openly and in his own name and without qualification.

The Search for Chipp's Party.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Sec. Chandler today received the following telegram from Lieut. Harber, dated Bulun, Sept. 16th: "The Jeannette men, in charge of Ensign Hunt, are proceeding to Jakutska. Schultze and I remain to complete the search of the coast by sleds. No trace of Chipp's party is yet discovered; will reach Irkutsk the middle of December."

He Drew His Check.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 15.—The expert accountant appointed to examine the accounts of ex-Sec. Frank Quirido, of the old Board of Park Commissioners, has discovered a deficiency in the accounts amounting to $10,604. When J. S. T. Stranahan, who was President of the old Board of Park Commissioners, was apprised of the deficiency, he immediately drew his check for the amount and handed it to the Comptroller.

Wife-whipper Arrested.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 13.—Doolittle, the villain who beat his wife a few weeks ago at night on the public highway near the suburbs, within a threat of death, was captured at a saloon last night in this city. A preliminary trial was held, and he was bound over, or rather sent to jail to await the Court's action.

Church Property Sold.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—The property of St. Paul's P. E. Church, 60x100, south side of Fourth street, east of Walnut, was sold this morning to Emery Bros. for $1,301 per front foot. The church building will be replaced by a business block. The sale was made in consequence of the union of the St. Paul with St. John Parish.

A Life Sentence.

VASSAR, Dec. 11.—In the Circuit Court of Tuscola County Judge Wixom sentenced Thomas McLean, who had been convicted of the crime of rape to hard labor at Jackson for life. This was his second offense.

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer

It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and as its name indicates is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner affect the health, which Sulphur, Sugar of Lead and Nitrate of Silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ills., and C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

W. H. VANDERBILT

On the Witness Stand—His Experience as a Railroader—He Never Deals in Grain.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Senate Committee on Grain Corners resumed its session to-day. W. H. Vanderbilt took the witness stand and testified of the dealing in futures. He said it had become the custom to buy and sell without intending to deliver. As he did not deal in grain he did not know much of it, and could only speak of the matter as it effected the railroads. Sometimes there would be a large call for grain, and all our cars would be called upon. All at once the demand will cease, the elevators will be full, and from 500 to 2,500 cars will be standing loaded on the tracks. Then other men have to suffer. I have been said he, railroading for 19 years, and it is like any other business. As to the remedy, or suggesting it, I have talked to our people a great deal about it, and I cannot say that we ever came to the same conclusion twice. As to legislation concerning corners, he did not know enough of them to offer any suggestions. People give me credit for being a great speculator in stocks. I never bought a share to speculate and never sold a share of stock short. Every time I have bought them, I have had to put up 20 per cent. margin. Hundreds of other men buy them and do not put a margin at all. There are thousands of things in the newspapers about me that are not true. Newspaper men are, as the rest of us, earning a living. They are good fellows, but live by writing sensational stories and doing that remarkably well. I picked up a paper this morning and saw an article concerning me that had not a shadow of truth in it. It is supposed Vanderbilt referred to his reported purchase of the Omaha Road.] I think, he resumed, the system of dealing in futures has a bad effect. The trouble in the Northwest, and the throwing of things into chaos by it, have piled up freights that we can hardly move. Matters have been so pushed that he had been compelled to buy 75 new locomotives and borrow 12. When he went to a tailor shop he expected to pay for his own clothes and some other man's too. To attempt to touch corners would be bad for both sides, and the subject should be left to men who knew more about it than he did.

Runaway Cars Cause Excitement in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—While a freight train of 20 cars belonging to the Iron Mountain Railroad, hauled by two locomotives, was being taken up Poplar street grade this forenoon, it broke in two, and the rear part, consisting of 14 cars, dashed down the grade toward the river. On the way down it collided with a wagon of the Transfer Company, killing the team and smashing the wagon. This threw the first car off the track, which rushed across Second street, demolishing the southeast corner of I. Kalb & Co.'s drug store on the corner of Second and Poplar streets, dashed into the yard in the rear of the store and spent its force upon the stock of glassware and chemicals. The second then left the track, tore off the front of a saloon at 115 Poplar street and five other cars spent themselves in a huge wreck all over the street. Intense excitement prevailed and a number of teams in the vicinity had a narrow escape, but luckily nobody was hurt. The damage to Kalb & Co. is about $3,500 and to the building $5,000. The total loss is probably $15,000.

The Government Victimized.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Juror Crane, who was mentioned in the newspapers yesterday as the probable friend of the defendants, made a statement with a view of exonerating himself of the charge, and asked to be excused if not entirely satisfactory to the prosecution. Ingersoll said the publication was simply an effort to terrorize the jury, and added, "Of course every man on the jury must expect to be attacked by the newspapers in the interest of the Government, and may perhaps expect to be arrested after the trial is through."

Judge Wylie said that the assertion was an exuberance of Ingersoll's own imagination. After further colloquy, Wylie said: "On behalf of this juror, I say that the Government is victimized. It is victimized by an error of its counsel."

The case was then proceeded with, and after calling the names of the jurors, George Bliss opened the case to the jury on the part of the prosecution.

Exciting Search for a Tramp Burglar

MONTMORENCI, Ind., Dec. 13.—Our little town has about resumed its equilibrium over last night's exploits. About midnight a tramp was discovered in W. Marshall's store. He fled, pursued by the clerk, who sounded an alarm, summoning all the male population to the rescue. For over three hours excited men chased around after the burglar; now searching barns, outhouses and railroad cars; then galloping over the snow, across fields and through town lots. About 3 in the morning, when everybody was tuckered out, the burglar was seen sneaking along the fence, when one of the pursuers fired on him. He then surrendered, and was committed to jail at Lafayette. He was slightly wounded. He gave the name of Edward Patterson, and had secured nothing more than something to eat, being, as he said, hungry enough to eat pickled elephant.

More Decisions Regarding Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Sec. Teller decides that lands within the limits of the grants of a railway company to which preemption or homestead claims capable of being forfeited had attached at the time the grant took effect, are excluded from the railroad grant, and upon abandonment of such claims the lands do not inure to the company, but are restored to the public domain. He also decides that when a person having a filing in law under coal land law contracts with a third party to occupy and work such land, he must be considered as having sold the same, and cannot secure a patent. He decides further that an erroneous entry in the Register's office, if ordered corrected, should not prejudice the claim of the applicant.

Davis' Supreme Court Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The House Judiciary Committee, after three days discussion, came to a vote this morning on the bill to relieve the Supreme Court, and adopted the Davis bill creating nine intermediate courts. The vote was divided on party lines, and was two to one, the Republicans favoring the Davis bill.

Manning will present the views of the minority and urge his bill, the main provisions of which as differing from the Davis bill are that it provides for a division of the present Court into three sections with no addition to the force of Justices.

Anti-Monopoly in Kansas.

ABILENE, Dec. 14.—The Anti-Monopoly Convention resumed discussion of Sen. Ware's bill this morning, completing it by sections, after which a Committee was appointed to obtain facts necessary to be used at the next meeting, which is called at Topeka January 5, three days before the regular session of the Legislature. A disposition was manifested to obstruct all legislation until a good railroad bill could be passed, and to support no man for any position who is not solid on the railroad question.

Ohio State Board of Canvassers.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 14.—The State Board of Canvassers to-day closed their report on the vote for Congressmen, deciding doubtful Districts in favor of Murray in the Third, Morey in the Seventh, Warner in the Fifteenth and McKinley in the Eighteenth. The Supreme Court in the case of Campbell, Morey's opponent in the Seventh,

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, DEC. 21.

Entered at the Postoffice at Toledo as Second-Class Matter.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

Cheapest Paper in the World.

LARGEST AND BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED.

TERMS—Postage Paid:

Single copy, one year, $1.00, or 10 cents per month for a shorter time. Clubs of 11, one year, $10—our best terms to agents for clubs of any size, every eleventh copy free.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, post-paid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

A NEWSPAPER REVOLUTION.

The Largest, Best & Cheapest Paper in the World.

TOLEDO BLADE!

(Nasby's Paper.)

$1.00 a Year to Everybody!!

And a Free Copy for Every Club of Ten.

The best Stories, the best Household, News and Agricultural Departments, the best Children's Reading, the best Religious Department, Nasby's European Letters, Correspondence from the whole outside world, and scores of specialties too numerous to mention. In short, the best paper published—8 page, 64 long columns, and all for $1.00 a year, postage paid. Specimens free to any address. Send a postal.

BLADE CO., Toledo, O.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

FIRST PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4-5—Nasby in Exile.
" 6—Gallimaufry.
" 7-8—Tyrone and Seafield.

SECOND PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8—Miscellany.

THIRD PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3—Answers to Correspondents.
" 4—Delayed Subscriptions.
" 4-5-6—Telegraphic News.
" 6-7-8—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE.
Column 1—Editorial Paragraphs.
" 2—Review of the Week.
" 3-4-5—Editorials on Leading Topics.
" 6—Current Events.

FIFTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3—Correspondence.
" 4-5-6—Congressional.
" 7-8—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4-5—The Household.
" 6-7—The Young Folks.
" 8—Miscellany.

SEVENTH PAGE.
Column 1-2—The Farm.
" 3—The Sunday School.
" 4-5-6-7—Telegraphic News.

EIGHTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2—Telegraphic Condensations.
" 3-4-5—Telegraphic News.
" 6-7-8—The Markets.

Circulation Last Week, 85,000.

WEEKLY BLADE AT $1.

By this time all our subscribers are assured that the WEEKLY BLADE is the largest, handsomest, and best paper ever published for one dollar. We have confidence that every subscriber whose time expires this Winter, will renew at $1.00. But we want more than that. Each one of our subscribers can bring us a new one if they will, and with but little trouble. Tell your neighbors what a good paper we publish for $1.00, and that they may have a specimen copy by addressing us a postal request.

OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER.

Next week's issue will be an unusually interesting number, filled as it will be with several very valuable specialties, including a chronology of the year, some special Christmas poetry, a charming Christmas story, etc., etc.

CHICAGO is considering the question of a street railroad run with electricity as a motor.

THE Chicago Board of Education have decided to put smoke burners into the school houses.

THE barber shop under the Palmer House in Chicago, is said to be the most elaborate in the world.

THE small pox epidemic in this country is pronounced by the health officials after two years duration to be at an end.

THE funds for the new Irish National League are said to be coming in slowly. The total receipts thus far have been £826.

RUGBY is to have a rival. An Anglo German settlement is to be formed in Tennessee 910 miles from the former place.

THE imports in France this year were 206,000,000 francs more than last year. The exports increased in value 147,000,000 francs.

GAMBETTA is reported to be rapidly recovering from his injury. This will be good news for those who regard him as the strongest man in France.

THE recent changes in the British Cabinet have provoked considerable comment. Especially is this true of the appointment of Lord DERBY.

QUEEN VICTORIA is much interested in stock raising. The Marquis of Lorne has just sent her a present from Canada of a number of remarkably fine sheep.

JUDGE OULD, of Richmond, is dead. He was once a personage of the highest importance to the Union prisoners of war in the South, for he was the Rebel Commissioner of Exchange.

BUSINESS affairs in the Sandwich Islands are said to be in a bad way. The King was so set up by his reception in Europe that he only thinks now of getting the money to make a big show.

SARAH BERNHARDT was going to South America for a fabulous sum, but it seems that the impresario did not come to time with the earnest money—some $50,000—and she threw up the contract.

SOME Yale students thought they could act at a fireman's ball as if it were a college campus. They say now they had no idea of how far an able-bodied pipeman could fling a valedictorian, when he tried himself.

A PASTOR of a Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg remonstrated with some of the members about their beer drinking, whereupon they got into a tempest of anger and resolved to do as they pleased. Discipline will not do them much good we fear.

MISS EMILY FAITHFUL says that there is nothing in any country that has so impressed her as the success of mediocrity. This remark when applied to the United States, is exceedingly *apropos*, as it is this class which is the most comfortable and happy

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

CONGRESS is still working with the commendable diligence we had occasion to praise last week, and the business before it shows the result of this assiduity. The Senate is discussing the Civil Service Reform Bill with much care and earnestness. Its early passage by that body is very probable. The time of the House has been mainly taken up by the discussion of the Postoffice Bill. The burden of the speeches was the reduction of letter postage, which commands strong support in both parties. Mr. HILL, of New Jersey, to whom more than to any other man in the House the encouraging prospects of the measure are due, made a strong argument in favor of it. Messrs. ANDERSON, DUNNELL, WILLIS and others spoke on the same side. Mr. ATKINS opposed the reduction. Computations made by him of the entire receipts and expenditures of the postal service since 1832 show, he said, that there is a balance of $116,000,000 on the wrong side of the ledger. The Tennessee statesman thinks this balance ought to be reimbursed before postage is reduced. He also objected to to the reduction because it will chiefly benefit business men and others who are able to pay the present rate. The same argument was used by Mr. REAGAN, who was Postmaster-General of the late Southern Confederacy, who declared that the "poor men who wear shoes and wool hats" should be relieved of taxation before people who are able to write letters. One or two other Southern statesmen opposed the reduction on like grounds.

HON. GODLOVE S. ORTH, Member of Congress from the Ninth Indiana District, died at his home in Lafayette last Saturday night, from malignant cancer and blood poisoning. He suffered terribly the greater part of Saturday, but died easy without an apparent struggle, surrounded by his beloved family and many sorrowful friends. Mr. ORTH was born near Lebanon, Pa., April 12, 1817. When approaching manhood he attended Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, after which he entered a law office with Thaddeus Stevens, and commenced the practice of law in Lafayette. Mr. ORTH'S political career commenced in 1840, in the Harrison campaign. In 1842 he was elected State Senator by the Whigs, and in 1848 Presidential Elector on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket. In 1862 he was first elected to Congress, and was subsequently re-elected in 1864, 1866 and 1868. In 1872 he was elected Congressman-at-Large, at the close of which term Pres. GRANT appointed him Minister to Austria. He resigned the appointment in the following year, and came home to accept the nomination of Governor, which position he afterwards resigned. He was again elected to Congress in 1878 and 1880, but was defeated for re-election during the last campaign by Hon. THOS. B. WARD, Democrat.

THE murderers of Lord CAVENDISH and Mr. BURKE being still undiscovered, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland last Saturday issued three new proclamations offering rewards as follows: £5,000 for information leading to the conviction of the assassins, the authorities promising to insure that the names of the informants shall not be divulged; £1,000 to any accomplice in the crime not an actual murderer, who will give information leading to the conviction of any actual murderer or accomplice, and £500 for information leading to the indentification of any accomplice, or of the car on which the assassins rode, or the horse that drew it, or of the assassins' clothes or weapons. It seems impossible to get even a clue to the perpetrators of that terrible deed. WESTGATE, the self-accused participant, now denies all knowledge of the deed.

THE English Cabinet has been somewhat changed within the last week. Saturday the following Ministers took their oath of office before the Queen in Council:

Lord Derby as Secretary of State for the Colonies; Lord Kimberley as Secretary of State for India; Lord Hartington as Secretary of State for War; Right Honorable Hugh C. Childers as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE Porte of Turkey recently addressed a circular to the foreign representative at Constantinople announcing the creation of a special bureau for the purpose of supplying correct information to correspondents of foreign papers. The circular provides that should a correspondent write anything hostile to the Government or spread false news he will receive a warning; if he repeats the offense his name will be published, and if he commits it a third time he will be expelled from the country. The Sultan denies the rumors of dissensions in the Government, and says that the reports of conspiracies against himself are false

THE troubles in Tonquin are yet unsettled. It is reported that a body of 10,000 Chinese, which was marching against the French, was surprised in a defile by mountaineers and their rear guard was cut to pieces. Another report says the Chinese have entirely evacuated Tonquin.

SARAH BERNHARDT very properly snubs all the American ladies who call on her, as a return for the snubbing they gave her in this country. It is impudence in them to call on her abroad, when they did not dare to do it at home, and she shows a commendable womanly spirit in resenting their intrusions upon her, when they hope for a little selfish gain, at her cost, and without any expense to themselves.

THE uncertainty regarding the action of Congress about the tax on tobacco has had the effect of stopping the tobacco factories in Virginia. In Richmond 25 of the largest are not running and 3,000 operatives are out of work. It is to be hoped that an early decision will be reached, as the same will soon exist in the other tobacco manufacturing Towns.

CHEAP BOOKS.

Both Macaulay and Knight's Histories of England recently announced in the BLADE are exhausted. We can supply no more. We have a few sets of Waverly Novels, a handsome cloth edition in 18 volumes, worth $20, which we will send by express on receipt of $10; also about a half dozen sets of Breton's Encyclopedia, in four large cloth volumes, illustrated, worth $35 per set, which we will send by express on receipt of $10. This Encyclopedia is an English work, a rare and good one. These books will not last us two weeks. Orders must be sent promptly to secure these bargains. For announcement of other books, see second page of this issue.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Whatever may be their opinions in regard to it, of one thing no observing men have any doubt, and that is that we are destined to have some sort of Civil Service Reform. The people of the United States are in no mood to longer endure the continuance of the present methods of selecting and appointing the 100,000 civil servants who administer the subordinate functions of the Government. Unquestionably the Republican party has done the best that ever has been done by those methods, and probably the best that possibly can be done. The standard of efficiency and honesty has been raised much higher than it was ever before in the history of the country. There is higher ability, and higher average of ability, more certainty of operation and a less per centage of failure, dishonesty and loss in every department of the Government to-day than at any previous time since it was organized. We, as Republicans, have the proud satisfaction of knowing that, much reason as we have had for finding fault here and there, our party has gone far ahead of its predecessors in securing all the essentials of good government. Whatever may be attained in the future, we have every reason for courting a comparison with the conditions of things at any time previous to our assuming the reins of power.

But it were foolish to expect people to rest content with the good that has been secured. The vast improvement made only serves to point where more improvement can be secured.

While the Republican party has been successful to an unprecedented extent in selecting only faithful and capable men for the appointive offices of the country, there has not been such universality of this good fortune as to blind the people to the dangers; the injustice, and the demoralizing tendencies of making party and personal fealty and service a powerful consideration in the selection of the 100,000 men who serve the Nation in the multifarious capacities required by our highly complex and delicate governmental machine. Every one sees the manifold dangers of making our Senators and Representatives mere place-hunters for a horde of dependants, to whom they have incurred debts in the course of attaining their own positions. If there were no other reason against this it would be all-sufficient to urge that it is an unjustifiable squandering of time belonging to the Commonwealth for our law-makers to have to devote the major part of their time and abilities to examining the claims of different aspirants to minor offices, and to pushing the appointments of such as the Senator or Representative may favor. This part of the present duties of a Congressman is too obviously absurd to require discussion.

The Civil Service Reform Bill, which is now being considered by the Senate, and which, amended and modified, will undoubtedly pass, is in detail as follows:

Section 1 provides for the appointment by the President of a commission of five persons, of different political parties, of whom three shall hold no other official place, and two shall be experienced in the public service.

The second section is in the following words:

SEC. 2—That it shall be the duty of said Commission—

First—To devise and submit to the President for his approval and promulgation, from time to time, suitable rules, and to suggest appropriate action for making this act effective; and when so approved and promulgated it shall be the duty of all officers of the United States in the Departments and offices to which any such rules may relate to aid, in all proper ways, in carrying said rules, and any modifications thereof, into effect.

Second—And, among other things, said rules shall provide and declare, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, as follows:

First, for open, competitive examinations for testing the capacity of applicants for the public service now classified or to be classified hereunder.

Second, that all the offices, places and employments so arranged or to be arranged in classes shall be filled by selections from among those grounded in, or best as the result of such competitive examinations.

Third—That original entrance to the public service aforesaid shall be at the lowest grade.

Fourth—That there shall be a period of probation before any absolute appointment or employment aforesaid.

Fifth—That promotions shall be from the lower grades to the higher on the basis of merit and competition.

Sixth—That no person in the public service is for that reason under any obligation to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.

Seventh—That no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

Eighth—There shall be non-competitive examinations in all proper cases before the Commission, when competition may not be found practical.

Ninth—That notice shall be given in writing to said Commission of the persons selected for appointment or employment from among those who have been examined of the rejection of any such persons after probation, and of the date thereof, and a record of the same shall be kept by said commission.

And any necessary exceptions from said nine fundamental provisions of the rules shall be set forth in connection with such rules, and the reasons therefor shall be stated in the annual reports of the Commission.

Third—Said Commission shall make regulations for, and have control of, such examinations, and, through its members or the examiners, it shall supervise and preserve the records of the same; and said Commission shall keep minutes of its own proceedings.

Fourth—Said Commission may make investigations concerning the facts, and may report on all matters touching the enforcement and effects of said rules and regulations, and concerning the action of any examiner or board of examiners, and its own subordinates, and those in the public service in respect to the the execution of this act.

Fifth—Said Commission shall make an annual report to the President, for transmission to Congress, showing its own action, the rules and regulations and the exceptions thereto in force, the practical effects thereof, and any suggestions it may approve for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of this act.

The third and fourth sections authorize the Commissioner to employ a chief examiner, a secretary, and the necessary clerical force, to designate boards of examiners to direct where examinations shall be held, and requires that suitable rooms shall be furnished for its accommodation in the public buildings in Washington and elsewhere. They require also the chief examiner to act, as far as practicable, with the examining boards, and to secure accuracy, uniformity and justice in all their proceedings.

The fifth section defines the offenses which are calculated to defeat the just enforcement of the act, and declares the penalties.

The sixth section requires the heads of the different Departments to make a more perfect classification of clerks and employes, both in the Departments and in the various offices under their charge, in conformity with the 163 section of the Revised Statutes and to extend and revise such classification at the request of the President.

The seventh section is in these words:

SEC. 7. After the expiration of four months from the passage of this act no officer or clerk shall be appointed, and no person shall be employed to enter or be promoted in either of the said classes now existin, or that may be arranged hereunder, pursuant to said rules, until he has passed an examination, or is shown to be specially exempt from such examination in conformity herewith.

But nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from those honorably discharged from the military or naval service any preference conferred by the 1,754th section of the Revised Statutes, nor to take from the President any authority not inconsistent with this act conferred by the 1,753d section of said statutes; nor shall any officer not in the executive branch of the Government, or any person merely employed as a laborer or workman, be required to be classified hereunder; nor, unless by direction of the Senate, shall any person who has been nominated for confirmation by the Senate be required to be classified or pass an examination.

This bill, as Sen. PENDLETON has explained, is merely tentative. It only goes some little distance on the road it is proposed to travel. There is in it no provisions concerning tenure of office or removal. Under it a superior can remove an inferior, precisely as now, and its provisions only extend to the Executive Department at Washington, and the offices elsewhere that employ more than 50 persons. There are some 35 of these in the country. The main point of advance to be made by it is that after its passage all entrance to the 35 Custom-Houses, Postoffices, Revenue offices, etc., in the country which employ 50 persons or more, and to the Executive Department at Washington, must be through the lowest rank, and be preceded by an examination. Vacancies occurring in the higher grades will be filled by selection from the lower.

Sen. HAWLEY and several other Republicans have supported the bill by vigorous speeches, and while there are many amendments offered there is hardly room for doubt that the bill will pass substantially as framed now.

Sen. BECK, of Kentucky, leads the opposition.

NAVAL WARFARE.

The constant improvement taking place in all kinds of warlike implements, would give the impression that civilized nations were preparing for some great struggle for pre-eminence, such as the world has never before seen. Every year sees ships built, iron clad and wonderfully armed. Big guns are made of what seems irresistible power, and torpedo boats are constructed so as to quietly dive down into the water beneath the mammoth steel-plated vessels, and perhaps blow them to destruction. Steam, dynamite and electricity are being rapidly brought into use to increase the destructiveness of implements of war, and what the future will produce imagination can hardly conceive.

In all of these improvements in naval warfare the United States has no part. She has no ships, and apparently no prospects of any. There are a few monitors, but some of these are in a melancholy condition of decay. Doubtless the powers that be trust to the never failing energy and fertility of resources of this Nation to quickly supply all deficiencies in case of an emergency, Or it may be that they believe the millennium is coming when universal peace will reign and there will be no need of implements of war. Possibly there is some intention of saving money altho when the memory recalls the $350,000 naval appropriations in GRANT'S time, with nothing to show for it now, that thought is a little discouraging. It is possible that the object is to wait until the last moment in order to get the latest improvements, though the query would be when does the last moment come.

Meanwhile European countries are not idle in this direction. Among the nations, Italy may be ranked one of the first with respect to the excellence of her navy. Her immense ironclads have been before spoken of in the BLADE and the following shows that she has under consideration the possibilities of the torpedo:

On a beautiful day a few weeks ago the great ironclads Duilio and Dandolo steamed out of the magnificent Bay of Spezzia to experiment with the big guns. At the same time swift torpedo boats were to try their tactics of approaching the huge ironclads without being perceived. The officers of both these different naval constructions were on the alert, for they were not only in the presence of their monarch and Italian naval authorities, but deputations of experts from England, Germany, France and other nations were there to witness these extraordinary experiments. The "Dandolo" and the "Duilio" had only fired a few times when they were enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke, so thick, indeed, that two *bateaux torpilles*, sent out for that purpose, actually approached unperceived within 200 meters of the great ironclads. This was the distance they were ordered to approach the "Dandolo" and "Druilio," and this is the distance at which these new, swift and terrible torpedo-boats can perform their work of devastation. This, remember, was in the full light of day. The experiments made at night were still more striking in their results. There were electric lights high up on the iron clads, and there were brilliant Bengal lights burning on the decks; but notwithstanding all this, the torpedo boats pushed themselves not only within the required distance (much nearer than that ordered in the daytime), but one of them actually approached unperceived within 10 meters of the "Venezia." It was then recalled by some of the naval authorities present that similar experiments were made a few years ago at Cherbourg, and although the French torpedo boats were neither of the swiftness nor the power of the Italian boats, yet the results were the same. It was found that although the entire squadron at Cherbourg and all the fortresses were on the intensest *qui vive*, to watch the movements of the torpedo boats, one of them penetrated unperceived into the arsenal, having passed the very boom that was to shut in the arsenal.

According to this it would seem as if the torpedo was to play a most important part in the future of naval warfare, and that even iron clad ships would be obliged to succumb to their power.

TAX PAYING IN FRANCE.

France has been doing some excellent things for herself in various ways within the last few years. Some of her methods might be profitably copied this side of the water. The New York *Evening Post* describes their method of collecting taxes which, compared with our own patience-harrowing plan, commends itself to taxpayers, particularly at this season of the year:

The tax officers in France collect the necessary data for the preparation of the tax rolls some time in January. About March 1st every occupant of a house or apartment receives notice that his taxes for the coming year are assessed at such a figure, the amount of his personal tax and his license, if any, being separately specified. If he has any objection to make, an opportunity is given him of doing so. Toward the end of March each one is notified that he must commence paying his taxes within eight days from the serving of such notice. The taxes may be paid in monthly instalments if the taxpayer so desires, and we need hardly say that the mass of the people are glad to profit by this beneficent provision of the law. For the convenience of payment the City is divided into numerous tax districts, and the system is so perfect that payment may usually be made and receipt obtained within five minutes after entering the office, and, of course, if the taxpayer prefers to do so, he can pay the whole of his taxes for the year at once or in semi-annual or quarterly payments. The theory which underlies the French system of taxation is that the rent or rental value of the premises occupied by the taxpayer as a residence is proportioned to the amount of his property, and this is generally speaking, a reasonable assumption. At all events, it possesses this great advantage, namely, that the rent payable by every citizen may be readily ascertained, while the amount of his means cannot, if he chooses to conceal it. Under this system, every inhabitant of the city, except the very poor, is obliged to contribute his share toward the expenses of the Government, and consequently such share is proportionately moderate.

THE London *Spectator* says, that the success of Mrs. LANGTRY in attracting large audiences in New York does not strike it as surprising, but it is the English interest in that success that requires to be accounted for.

THE MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENT.

The sinister designs of a gang of intriguers to turn a river of gold into their own pockets under the plea of "improving the navigation of the Mississippi," have fared badly during the past week. The Chief Engineer in charge of the work of improving the river was supposed by them to be favorably inclined toward their plans, and, indeed, his mind is biased to a certain extent in that direction. But under the careful cross-examination of the members of the Mississippi Commission, he admitted that the plans which were now being followed in the work upon the river are wholly experimental, the engineers themselves being doubtful of their value, and going ahead no farther with them than would be necessary to test their worth before inaugurating them on a large scale. They had already all the money—in fact more than they wanted—until experiments resulted in something decided, and that it would be an embarrassment for them to be given any more to spend at present. As to the grand system of levees for the lower part of the river, Chief Engineer BARNARD somewhat reluctantly admitted that they would be of no importance whatever in "improving the navigability of the river," which is the only warrant for the use of Government money for building them, and their value would be solely as a means of improving the private property that would be protected by them. This makes matters very serious for the gentlemen who would like to spend some hundreds of millions of dollars in building two great walls of clay-loam from Cairo to the Gulf. The only way to treat the Mississippi problem is by an utter abandonment of the foolish levee system, which has been pronounced against by all the experience of mankind. Instead the Government should confine itself to deepening and straightening the channel whenever an opportunity presents itself, to such protection of eroding banks as will assist in keeping the current to its work of straightening the course of the river, and then "let Nature take her course." As for the people living along the stream, it is wasteful folly for them to build levees shutting out the floods from their lands, when they should, on the other hand, do as the people of the Nile do: build mounds for the accommodation of their houses and farmyards, and invite the river to flow over and enrich their lands whenever it is in the mood to do so.

THE DEMOCRATIC SUBSIDENCE.

The impetuous ardor of the Democrats to show up the methods and means by which the Republicans obtained the funds to carry on the recent campaign rapidly diminished, first into indignant surprise, and then into fear and snarling, under equally firm resolution of the Republicans to inquire into the means employed by the Democrats to raise *their* campaign funds. The sudden change of face over the matter was very comical. Sen. BECK opened the assault on the Republicans, almost the first day of the session by a resolution of inquiry into forced contributions on clerks and employes of the Government, which was full of innuendo and falsehood. He supported this by a speech of tempestuous fierceness, breathing insult and contumely. He was followed by other Democrats, in the same strain, with speeches whose wording showed the matter was the result of a carefully preconceived assault upon the Republicans, which was to be the distinguishing feature of the session. Instead of being demoralized by the attack, as the Democrats fondly expected, the Republicans received it with entire composure, even seeming to agree that probably there had been something not altogether right in JAY HUBBELL'S famous circular, and that the matter should be looked into. While that was being done, said Sen. HALE, it would be an admirable thing to also examine into the relations of of the Democratic Executive Committee with the distillers, brewers, saloonists, certain Wall street sharks, and others, who were contributing liberally, to buy up the party's influence for certain sinister legislation which these gentry had in view. Sen. HALE did not imitate the Kentucky gentlemen in the use of boisterous language in presenting his proposition. There appeared to be no need of it, for the simple hint of the matter was sufficient to take all the fierceness out of the other side, and put them on the anxious seat. There was much more in the business than was conveyed in the Republican Senator's calm statements, and the anxiety which the Democrats showed to drop the matter became laughable. It ended right there.

TRANSPORTED PAUPERISM.

Mr. PARNELL'S protest against the transportation of thousands of Irish paupers to this country is a most timely one. If Lord DERBY'S plan contemplated their being sent thither with a sum of money in their pockets sufficient to give them a start towards a home they would be welcome, for industry and thrift would do the rest, but to send them here penniless, strangers in a land of which they practically know nothing is a species of barbarism towards them and an imposition upon the United States. Coming hither in that condition of their own free will, with the expectation of winning a home by their labor, is a different thing from the contemplated wholesale transportation.

Mr. PARNELL advocates the purchasing for these people of the vast tracts of grazing land that were peopled and cultivated before the famine. This would seem a wise suggestion. The money it would take to send them over the water could be used in making them comfortable there, and instead of depopulating Ireland, it would help bring back some degree, or some prospect, at least, of future prosperity.

At any rate the United States does not want thousands of paupers set down in a body upon her shores. European Governments are entirely too fond of sending those they do not desire to support her to be cared for. Free emigration is welcome; forced pauperism should be resisted,

TO COUNTRY PUBLISHERS.

We have on hand in "standing matter," some 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of brevier, minion, nonpariel and agate type, which we will sell in lots of not less than 100 pounds, boxed and shipped by express at the following very low prices: Brevier, 20 cents; minion, 24 cents; nonpariel, 28 cents; agate, 30 cents. Cash must accompany the order. This type has been but little used and nearly as good as new.

ANYBODY can sell a good subscription book, and the best selling book of this season is "Nasby in Exile." Write the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O., for particulars.

THE QUEEN AND GLADSTONE.

A London correspondent of a Philadelphia paper in speaking of the difference in the Queen's feelings towards Lord BEACONSFIELD and Mr. GLADSTONE gives a very good reason for it, which is undoubtedly the true one. The former was a splendid courtier, who himself confessed that his popularity with his sovereign was owing to the fact that he never contradicted her and always knew when to forget. There may have been little sincerity in this, but it was successful in preserving his influence with Queen VICTORIA until the day of his death, and in giving him his own way always.

GLADSTONE, upon the contrary, is intensely conscientious, and while his loyalty is unquestionable, his reverence for his sovereign undoubted, he never for one moment forgets that he is a servant of the people and must look after and preserve their interests. This sometimes makes him urge a course upon the Queen not agreeable to her, and is the secret of the coldness which it has been always understood reigned between them.

It is evident that she has recently come to value Mr. GLADSTONE'S services more nearly according to their worth, and is readier to acquiesce in his suggestions. One proof of this is her consent to show herself to the people by opening the Land Courts, and by passing to this ceremony through the route along the strand which is the one made sacred by long custom. This will give a sight of their sovereign to many thousands of her subject, who would otherwise never see her face from one year's end to the other. This seems a very little thing to us, this side of the water, whose reverence for royalty is not extreme, but to the Briton, whose education and traditions have all taught him that royal blood is sacred, it is of paramount importance and an inalienable right that he should see his sovereign on the few occasions that long custom has made proper. Mr. GLADSTONE has urged the Queen against her wishes to do what will add greatly to her popularity.

THE PORK PROHIBITION.

A delegate has been found bold enough to denounce the prohibition of American pork, in the Reichsrath, under pretense of trichina as a dishonest subterfuge, having no foundation in fact. If the German Government persists in this injurious discrimination against our products there is but one course for our Government to pursue, and that is to retaliate by prohibitory legislation against some German article of import into this country. The exclusion of Pilsener, Budweis, Culmbacher, St. Paule, and other imported beers, on the ground that they contain *coccilus indicus*, would bring Prince BISMARCK to terms. They certainly contain quite as much of the extract of fish berries, as American pork contains of trichina, and the reason in one case is quite as strong as in the other. Excluding these beers would destroy a finely growing trade which is developing between this country and Germany and Austria. It is estimated that 600 barrels a week of Bohemian, Bavarian and Bremen beers come west of the Alleganies, to say nothing of the great quantities in bottles. To shut down as arbitrarily on this as the German Government has sat down upon our pork would raise a howl among the brewers of Vaterland that the Courts of Vienna and Berlin would have to listen too. It might even bring a threat of war. The Germans and Austrians have each some new National toys in the shape of great iron clads, which they are as anxious to show to the world, as England was to display her pet 80-ton guns in a bombardment of Alexandria. The inefficiency of our Navy might probably tempt BISMARCK to send the "Kronprinz," "Fritzder Gross," "Kaiser Wilhelm," Austrians the "Franz Josef," "Tegethoff," "Erzherzog Albrecht," "Lissa," "Kaisee," to American waters, to give physical weight to their representations, and then there would be something to talk about besides Mrs. LANGTRY and the Civil Service Reform.

METHYLATED SPIRITS.

One much-needed matter of tax reform does not seem to have occurred to any of our tax-reformers. This is the introduction of the system of methylating spirits, which is in almost universal use in Europe. There, as here, the tax on spirits for drinking is very heavy, but a very effectual way for rebating on that used in the arts has been discovered by science. This is to mix a small percentage of wood spirits, or methylic alcohol, with the ordinary grain spirits — or ethylic "alcohol," as the chemists term it. Ten per cent of wood spirits mixed with common alcohol renders it wholly undrinkable, and there is no way known to science by which this can again be removed. At the same time it does not injure the alcohol for use in varnishes, or "methylated," as the excise phrase is, the duty is remitted, and consumers have the spirits at the cost of manufacture.

This reform should at once engage the attention of our Congressmen. It is a flagrant wrong to compel the varnish-makers, photographers, chemists, druggists, etc., of this country to continue to bear a burden of millions of dollars a year upon what is to them a necessary material for their business, when the same can be lifted off by a very simple device. The tax on spirits for drinking should remain where it is, or be made even higher, if possible, but there is no more sense in retaining the excessive tax on alcohol for other uses than there would be to put a tax of 400 per cent. on the iron ore or crude lumber which our manufacturers use.

SUNSET COX is very anxious to have some one urge him to run for Speaker. He is "in the hands of his friends," but they show a most provoking indifference on the subject dearest to the humorous carpet-bagger's heart.

ARABI PASHA will find a peculiar interest in the familiar lines:

Where the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle;
Where every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile.

THE Michigan State Grange is a prosperous institution. Receipts last year, $10,109; expenditures, $8,547. The Michigan farmers know how to make everything pay they take hold of.

DISTILLERS and tobacconists are suffering severely on account of the agitation for the reduction of the tax. The bottom has fallen clear out of the whisky market.

NASBY IN EXILE.

Hundreds of book canvassers are now taking orders for this beautiful subscription book, for Holiday delivery. Agents are making from $5.00 to $15.000 per day. Now is the best season of the year for canvassers. The Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O., want one thousand more agents. It is a very pleasant business for any person who wishes employment. An outfit costs but $1.00. See advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

THE lion of some circle in New York at present is Sergt. BALLANTYNE, the famous English barrister. While a lawyer of wonderful talents, he has led a life so fast as to distance the fast ones of the fastest London set. He devotes himself to "ladies of the ballet" usually. Speaking of his reception at the Union Club the Brooklyn *Eagle* says of him:

The frisky young blooded stock of that social paddock gazed upon him with considerable awe, for had not he been a fast racer along with the Prince of Wales? But he didn't look it, with his dyed hair and whiskers, dry as dust aspect, and formal manner. His speech, too, was full of gaps, stammers and repetitions, as though his vocal clock-work, wound up many, many years ago, had nearly run down, and was likely to stop altogether at the very next broken cog. The Langtry-Labouchere matter interested and amused him greatly, and he was anxious to have Fred. Gebhardt shown to him. He knew both ladies—Lillie and Henrietta, as he called them—and was rather careless in his talk about them, though he declared that there was no solid ground for scandal in the relations between the beauty and the Prince. She had been a mild, incidental diversion of London society and, like Oscar Wilde, with his estheticism, an object to smile at when extraordinary beauty was claimed for her.

"My friend, Henry Labouchere made her," said the Sergeant, "with his *Truth*. It was he who posed her as a professional beauty, it was he who induced her to go on the stage, and it was his wife who taught her the very little she knows about acting. Mrs. Labouchere used to be a pretty and popular actress with us, as Hetty Hodson, and we all pitied her when she married Pigeon, a barrister, for he was a villain and soon proved it by stealing her savings. She is about 45, as gay as ever, but rather beyond the limit as to power of fascination. London will be vastly amused on hearing that she parted from Lillie because Lillie was willing to be admired off as well as on the stage. They are very good girls indeed, and I expect to meet them both while I am in the States. Perhaps I can bring them together."

And the Sergeant held out his hands as though resting them on the heads of the two women with a "Bless you, my children."

EVERY sough from the piney woods of Michigan brings upon its resinous wings the yells of mortal conflict, as JAY HUBBELL and Sen. FERRY grapple over the Senatorship. First the Long-Bearded Solon of the Western Shore seems on top, and then it is the Napoleon of the Assessment Circular, and sometimes it appears as if it were both. There is a growing opinion that while they are doing all the fighting some quiet pig will get the swill. Nearly all of the Michigan Congressmen say to the interviewer: "Since my name has also been mentioned in connection with the succession to the Senatorship, it would be manifestly improper for me to say anything about the contest." That is the way a coy, bashful Congressman always talks when he thinks there is going to be a chance for him to poke his finger into the preserves.

Baltimore *Sun:* Some Englishmen, more discriminative and better able to recognize true genius ween they see it than are some Americans, declare it absurd that the first monument erected in Westminster Abbey to an American should be to LONGFELLOW, when, beyond doubt, POE and IRVING were the best writers of prose and verse America has produced. The London *Daily News* ridicules the selection made, and declares that most American authors are but half-intelligible to foreigners

THE only thing that modifies FREDDY'S entire complacency with his exploit is the delightfully frank way in which all the New York papers allude to him as "an addle-pated young swell," "a brainless young fop," "a little dandy, with not enough manliness in him to be really dangerous to any woman," etc., etc. Prince HALBERT HEDWARD and Baron CHETWYND will be charmed at the estimate put upon their successor.

BOSTON *Post:* Why an editor laughed: A young author was telling us of his woes with regard to a book. Said he: "I gave it to one publisher to read, and he accepted it, and said he would publish it. But three days later he committed suicide. Then I showed it to another publisher. He agreed to publish it, and the next week took all his partner's money and fled to Europe. And then—what the blazes are you laughing at?"

NEW YORK *Tribune:* HENRY WILSON once said of both CONKLING and FENTON: "They are smart men in their way, but you will not find their names in the archives of the country, among the public acts, in law, progress, and the transforming of this from a Provincial to a Free National Society, like the two Vermont Senators, EDMUNDS and MORRILL, who make the best State delegation of our period in the Senate."

THE new play of SARDOU written for SARAH BERNHARDT has given that artist the opportunity to secure one of the triumphs of her life. It fully develops all of her great powers and her audiences are carried away by their enthusiasm. There is a great deal of strong action in the play which is full of interest from beginning to end. She receives a thousand francs a night for one hundred nights of its performance.

EXTRAVAGANCE in dress is not all confined to the fair sex. Here is the Chinese Minister in Washington who has a wardrobe valued at $150,000 and he never wears the same costume twice in public. The Government should demand his recall. He is setting a bad example in this land of Republican simplicity.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* asserts that some years ago Gen. SHERMAN was received into the Catholic Church in Washington. Not until after the Republican Convention of 1884 will we be really able to tell whether this intelligence is of any importance. The probability, however, is that it is not.

"BILLY" DEUTSCH, a well-known man-about-town in New York, won $250,000 by a bold play at baccarat in Europe, a few years ago, and was sensible enough to stop right there, carefully invest his winnings, and provide himself a comfortable income for life.

LORD DUFFERIN who is in Egypt settling affairs there opposes, it is said, the restoration of the Chamber of Notables, upon what ground does not appear. Popular representation will, however, be considered after other matters are arranged.

THE Rev. Mr. BARNES, the "Mountain Evangelist of Kentucky," who has already converted 30,000 souls, has gone to New York to work in that benighted City. Kentucky was bad enough but he will find some tough customers in New York.

DROP US A POSTAL CARD.

We have issued a neat "Nasby" poster which we would be glad to have displayed conspicuously in every town in the United States. Any one who will post them up for us may have one or more of them on application.

We want to mail thousands of copies of the WEEKLY BLADE this Winter to those who do not now take it. Send us the address of one, a dozen, or twenty of your friends. We will esteem it a favor.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has adjourned to the January term, when the decision on Prohibition will be announced. ——The cotton product of the country for the present year, according to the December report, is 6,700,000 bales of 460 pounds each.——Westgate, who confesses connection with the assassination of Cavendish and Burke, has been brought back to England from Jamaica. He is considered insane.——New Haven, Conn., has voted $50,000 for a monument to Union dead.——It is estimated that the liquor saloons of Chicago sell $10,000,000 worth of liquors per year. Of this amount $6,000,000 is net profit.——Lord Derby wants to see increased emigration from Ireland, but will not give even a respectful hearing to the claims for Irish nationality and an Irish Parliament. ——The great fire at Kingston, Jamaica, which raged from Monday evening until Wednesday afternoon, involving a loss of $15,000,000, is now known to have had an incendiary origin.——Teresa Sturla,

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Advancement of the Public Business—Civil Service Bills—Attitude of the Democrats—Sen. Brown and the Internal Revenue—Democrats Blundering—The Effect of Contests When Democrats Contest Democrats—Two-cent Postage—Sen. Pope Confirmed—Political Assessments—The New Library Building—Star Route Trials.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1882.

Congress, as it recedes from the harsh lessons of November gradually swings back to its normal condition of disputatious selfishness. But it began so well that the momentum still carries it along, and more work has been done thus far than ever before in the first three or four days of a session. It looks well, too, for the passage of several important measures. The reduction of taxes, going forward smoothly, and Sen. Morrill's motion for amending the Internal Revenue bill by adding to it the whole Tariff bill has met with unexpected favor and the indications are strong that these will both go through together. The report of the Tariff Commission meets with approval from every side. There are some interests that claim to be oppressed by it, and there are individual appeals to Congress, but they are few, while the approval is almost universal and scarcely less among the Democrats than among the Republicans. The danger is that when members begin to insist in their amendments for this or that bit of selfish interests the bill will undergo changes which will mar its usefulness.

The Civil Service Reform which at first looked so promising, bids fair to be stamped by disagreements on party interests. In the Senate Mr. Pendleton's bill has been called up and is now under consideration. The Republicans seem to have accepted it as their measure and several Democratic Senators appear to have openly espoused it. But the trouble is that the Democratic appetite is whetted for a more sumptuous meal. Sen. Brown, of Georgia, in his speech against taking up the bill showed that his party could not heartily support such a measure at present. He expressed his belief that the Democratic party was soon to come into power, and hence he could not see why it should help to tie its own hands with a measure which would greatly cripple its usefulness. He was evidently for putting off all Civil Service Reform till his party could fill the offices with Democrats. But what was thus openly spoken in the Senate is broadly outspoken in the hotels and on the streets. The Democrats are not longing for Civil Service Reform just now. What they will do, if possible, is to make a great display of earnestness in favor of the bill, while they take good care that it shall not pass. But the danger is not all from that quarter. There are influential men among the Republicans and professed friends of the measure, and in the House, the Kasson bill is the favorite and has been reported and gone on the calendar. It differs from the Senate bill in fixing a tenure to all offices and in making the test of fitness on entering the service—that is to say, it does not lay down a system of competitive examinations, but requires that candidates shall be examined as to fitness when they enter the public service and shall be promoted on merit, and without interference from members of Congress or Judges or any other person from without. The Pendleton bill is more radical. It provides for a commission of five persons, appointed from both political parties, who shall have the supervision of all matters pertaining to Civil Service; and all appointments and promotions to be based on competitive examinations. The Kasson bill is regarded as a sort of sham-pike, and does not meet with the approval of the Curtis reformers.

Bills to abolish Internal Revenue meet less favor than it was expected, and it is now believed that the reduction of taxes will fall pretty equally on the Tariff and on the Internal Revenue—leaving the latter with perhaps 90 or 100 millions. Senator Brown's game is for sweeping the whole Internal revenue away. But there is an ally of the old rebellion about this radicalism. Georgia don't like to have Federal officers looking after the crooked ways of Southern chivalry. Of the 1,471 arrests for violation of Internal Revenue laws in the United States during the last year and a half, 1,005 were in the State of Georgia and 1,050 in the Second District, where Brown resides. Of 509 illicit stills seized during the same period 315 were in Georgia, and 115 in the Second District. Of the four officers killed during that time, two were in the Second District of Georgia. Brown speaks for the thieves and murderers which defy the law in the District where he resides.

You will notice that the Democrats are very fearful of the blunders which have hitherto proved so detrimental to their party, and they appear to be interfered with the program of depriving Gov. Kellogg of his seat. At any rate, the Governor of Louisiana has taken the "back track" and Kellogg has got his certificate. In the case of Chalmers the matter had gone too far to be corrected by interference of the party, but Manning, the opponent of Chalmers, came here and called a caucus of Democratic leaders and laid before it all the facts of the case which were known. He was for at once taking the ground that he ought to hold on to the seat till Congress had acted on it, and others maintaining that such a course would hurt the party. Finally Mr. Manning came to the conclusion that it would be best for the party if he should decline the place. This he accordingly did. But he will make the contest against Chalmers just the same, with the vantage of not being a member.

The difference between Democrats are very different things from the old fight against Republicans, and the South begins to see that cheating does not pay. In New Orleans the Bourbons undertook to cheat the Independents. The latter were made the victims of the old Bourbon methods, and got counted out and trampled under foot by the sun shine; but they carried the fight into the courts, and the result is that several Democratic Commissioners have been indicted for election frauds. Besides, the defeated candidate for Mayor has entered on a determined contest with his certified rival, and the frauds unearthed are so enormous that he has quite a good chance to win. At any rate, the exposure of the fraudulent methods practiced will have a wholesome influence.

The recommendation of the President to reduce letter postage to two cents meets with unexpected favor from all sides. The House has, by a vote almost unanimous, instructed the Postoffice Committee to formulate a provision to that effect in the appropriation bill and the bill is now nearly ready to be reported.

One of the unexpected things was the election of Gen. Pope. It had been supposed that the friends of Fitz John Porter would antagonize it and that the result was doubtful with the chances against it. Probably the Porter men considered the effect of such a course on Porter's interests and stayed their hands. The Porter bill meets a determined opponent in Sen. Logan and has been put at rest for the present, but is sure to break out again.

The Hawley amendment to the House Civil Service bill makes it a crime, punished with penalties, for anybody to solicit subscriptions for political purposes inside of a Government office. The object is to put Government officers on the same footing as others; and they are, of course, at liberty to aid any cause that they please, but the solicitations must be made outside of the place of business.

The action of the House on the library building is a very apt illustration of the mood into which it has been thrown by adversities of November. Some time ago a law was passed requiring a copy of every copyright book to be filed in the Congressional Library. Of course the effect has been to deluge the library and books lay around promiscuously by cart loads. A great library building is therefore an imperious want and Congress has had such a building under advisement for years. Last year a bill passed the Senate, but did not get acted on in the House. The plan then was to erect a very large and elegant fire-proof building east of the Capitol, but outside of the grounds. This year the Committee on the part of the House have modified the plans, and, after cutting down the lot one-half and the dimensions of the building in about the same proportion, the bill was reported. But, while every member knew that the appropriation was not too large, no body wanted to vote for it. Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, moved that a purchase of a lot be dispensed with, and the building be put on some Government reservation. Carried, 120 to 94.—Mr. Holman moved that the cost be reduced to $2,000,000. Carried, 108 to 71. Mr. Springer moved that the building be constructed in separate parts. Carried without a division. In short, every thing that went for cutting down, though it ruined the object in view, was voted for without hesitation. Subsequently the bill was resuscitated, but its friends regard it virtually lost.

Since my last letter the Star Route trial has been dragging its slow length along, and a jury has only just now been obtained. Meantime the newspapers are discussing the question as to whether the Government has not been overreached and some one put on the jury that won't be compelled to vote as the crown lawyers have chalked out. Mr. Dickson, the foreman of the former jury, is still under investigation, and by the time he gets through there may be another jury to be investigated, or the other jury may think it best to avoid all these vexations and give their verdict in a certain way.

BUCKEYE.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Finance Bother—Corners and Futures—Telegraph Wars—The Japanese Prince—Aldermen in Jail—Scalding the Old Man to Death—Socialists Rejoicing—Items.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1882.

Another cold wave is upon us, with a prospect of snow. The whole week has been disagreeably chilly, but neither cold nor storm seriously affect the immense holiday trade or the attendance at the play-houses. Few York is unusually gay, and almost everybody appears happy—except those greedy shop-keepers who are not satisfied with trade six days and nights in a week, but clamor for open stores on Sunday.

FINANCIAL FUSS.

Jay Gould manages to keep the city wide awake with his plots and schemes, and the wars of speculators are transferred from the street to the Courts, and to Legislative Committees. One committee is trying to get opinions in the matter of "corners" and "futures." They have had Gould and Vanderbilt before them. The latter surprised the public by asserting that he never—no, never—speculated in stocks. Of course, that was more than Gould could say; but neither of them thought such speculation at all wicked. To-day the Commitee had on the stand Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and Vicar General Preston. Mr. Beecher said: "It depends a good deal on what the corners are and who makes them; I hold that when a man with a long head, who sees further into the future than his neighbor, is entitled to the result of that foresight; I regard the age in which we live as the age of combinations; vast masses of money are gradually gaining an influence over individuals; the weak go under and the strong go forward; I never bought nor sold a bushel of wheat except for my horse. It is a part of my profession to deal in futures; when speculation is done properly I think well of it; I do not think a man can sell what he has not got; if 20 men or one man, taking all the elements into consideration, are sagacious enough to see into the future, they are entitled to the benefit of it; in this country the productive power is such it is almost an impossibility that there could be any great mischief arising out of it; the gospel doctrine is different; men do not love their neighbors as they should. I do not think those corners and futures are half as immoral as church fairs are, because the latter educate the young to indulge in and aspire after for speculative transactions. I hold there is no man so every way right that he cannot be broken; there is always some way by which a man may be broken; George Washington could not be bribed, but he swore like a trooper. At Geitysburg when 40,000 lay wounded, if any man had bought up all medicine and surgical instruments to sell them at an exorbitant price that man should be damned; if it were possible that a man could grip the loaf so that people would starve, such a man would be an atrocious scoundrel. I bought stock once at 40 as an investment for my children and it went to 100, and that is all I know about stocks and all I want to know." Vicar-General Preston said: "I think speculation in futures and corners does effect morality; the system of business in New York during the past years seems very different from what it was formerly; there is always a certain risk, but there must be a limit to it; I regard the increase of the price of breadstuffs by speculation as a great evil which it must be possible to control by legislation; I have been told that the grain business is very different from what it used to be; prices seem to be built on fictitious circumstances; nowadays it seems that wealthy men can make the property of others "as little and as great value as they please." In order to cover the religious field the Committe called Rabbi Gotherd, of the Hebrew pulpit. Then they returned to profane mortals.

Another financial fuss concerns the Western Union Telegraph Company. This gigantic corporation means to monopolize telegraph business, and whenever any formidable opposition springs up they buy it out or crush it out if they can, at least such is Jay Gould's policy. The Mutual Union is the trouble now. Not only is that company doing business at less than Western Union rates, but it is bold enough to undertake a suit for the forfeit of the old company's charter on the ground of unlawful increase, or watering, of stock. The State Attorney-General is now hearing arguments for his permission to enter such a suit.

A TAN-COLORED PRINCE.

This morning the Japanese Prince (nevermind-his-name) who visited by Gen. Grant and his son Fred, who invited the stranger to call upon them at their residence, which the Prince agreed to do at 5 P. M. At noon the big Jap and his party took coaches to visit the Brooklyn bridge and the Park.

ALDERMEN IN PRISON.

Brooklyn enjoys a novel sensation in the actual locking up of 19 Aldermen, who were rash enough a year ago to pass a railroad charter, which a court had especially enjoined them from passing. The wonder is that with 11 months of legal squirming they did not get off.

HOW TO GET RID OF THE OLD MAN.

This morning Sarah Connors and her son Thomas were arraigned for what may be murder. It seems that in a family quarrel this mother and son knocked the old man Connors down, and while the dutiful son held him fast the loving mother poured boiling water over his face and chest. If the fond husband and doting father should live he will be blind for the remainder of his days.

THE AGRARIANS AWAKE.

Our red-flag Socialists are on tiptoe awaiting the momentarily expected arrival of Herr Most, the Socialist, whose paper, the *Freiheit*, was suppressed in London, and who is expected on the steamship "Wisconsin." He will be tendered a public reception to-morrow evening, when it will be expected that the Socialists of New York will be out in full force and the red flag will wave triumphant. Herr Most will probably do some plain talking concerning the British Government and the tyranny manifesting in imprisoning him and suppressing his paper for rejoicing at the taking off of the Czar Alexandria II. by the Nihilists. Justus Schwab, the irrepressible Communist, was in his element to-day, and with a number of his fellow Socialists, was preparing to give Herr Most a warm welcome on his arrival.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Many injunctions have been issued to-day to keep the police from interfering with trade to-morrow.

The new daily *Morning Journal* gets along well, and will doubtless be a permanent institution.

In reference to the feeling of church-goers the elevated trains to-morrow will go only five miles an hour when near any meeting-house.

Vanderbilt has worked a miracle. He has actually put the fare on Fourth avenue City cars at five instead of six cents. At last accounts he was slowly recovering from the shock.

Ice is hard enough to skate on, and to-morrow (if the police do not meddle) the boys and girls will glide.

Edison's electric light is spreading rapidly, and gives almost universal satisfaction.

ZENO.

MISSISSIPPI.

A Delightful Climate and Splendid Land—The Place for Hard Working Northerners to Get Rich In, but No Place for Loafers.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

MAGNOLIA, Miss., Dec. 9, 1882.

Thinking perhaps your numerous readers would like to hear from this "Sunny South," I take the liberty of addressing them, through the medium of your paper. I have been living here some two years, and have had my ups and downs, like others have had, who left their place of nativity after being well advanced in years. But, all those wishing to get out of a cold climate, and go where their stock can have a free range, and withal, a delightful climate, cheap land, and all healthy, I say, come to some South. Here, we have no cold blustering snows. The thermometer very seldom goes below freezing, and then, not more than a day or two at a time. As to the heat in this latitude—a Northern man can work very comfortably most of the time. I have not experienced the intensity of heat here as I have in Indiana, and that too in the northern part of the State. Our health has been excellent. I came on account of my wife, she being afflicted with rheumatism. Although not cured, she has been greatly benefited and would not, for a moment, think of returning to that cold country. I think we have a delightful climate; it is not too hot in Summer, nor is it very cold in Winter. I am to-day wearing my Summer clothes, although I see some of my Southern friends with their overcoats on, and one poor fellow with his ears tied up. The day is what would be called up North

A GOOD SUGAR DAY;

the sap in Michigan would run splendidly. We had quite a frost last night; the water froze in tubs and pails nearly a quarter of an inch thick. It did not freeze on the ground, but the people here called it cold, though it has not been cold enough for me to think of putting on a heavier coat. At 10 o'clock it was warm, and the sun was shining brightly. With such a delightful climate, is it not a great pity that some of those poor renters who are compelled to give nearly all they raise, and have no pasturage for their cows, without paying 75 cents to $1 a month, and can have room free of charge, do not come South? What we want are good workers with strong arms, who do not hire everything done, and who are not afraid to work.

SUCH PEOPLE CAN GET RICH HERE;

they do not have to work all Summer to eat it up in Winter. Land is very cheap, and a good, industrious man can make money to secure him a home. Land in this country is called the poorest in the State; it is not swampy, but high and rolling. Soil is thin, but they manage to make good crops, and the crop you take off each year will pay for the land. Last Spring, I think it was about the 20th of April, I rode out about two miles from this Town with an old friend from Indiana, to see a farmer by the name of Little, who who works at his trade, with the help of his wife and children. He has raised about 40 head of cows. She and her children do the milking. Although it is not quite as many cows that she milks before breakfast, and she takes care of a pair of twins, as Colfax said that Fremont's wife, "Jessie," did, but she has managed to take care of the cows, raise quite a large family of children, and make as fine butter as they make in the Ohio Reserve, for which she gets 35 to 50 cents per pound. The pasture did not cost one cent for those cows to feed in. They feed but very little here; some do not at all. I said the soil was poor. Mr. Little scraped up the manure from his cow lot and put it on a piece of ground. I should think there were about three acres, and sowed it in oats. I saw it in April when it was just heading out, and it looked very fine. I was told it made something over

FIFTY BUSHELS PER ACRE,

which will bring him $1.00 per bushel. He then planted the same piece of ground in cotton, which yielded him over a 500 pound bale of cotton to the acre; worth $50 a bale; making his land produce him over $100 per acre, and I have not counted his straw, which will be quite an item. Mr. Little a few years ago came from one of the Northern States, a poor ditcher. He earned money and saved enough to pay $5 per acre for this poor land. Now he is quite wealthy. Any one can do as well here, who will get up in the morning and work as he has done. Plenty of room for a lot of good, hardy yeomanry; bring along their wives, sons and daughters, and they will be welcomed; but not as Tom Corwin said—"with bloody hands and hospitable graves."

NO ROOM FOR LOAFERS!

too many here now! We want industrious, sober men, with no money to spend at saloons for "fighting whisky." If one attends to his own business, there is nothing to prevent his being prosperous. There is but little drinking in this town, and they have the best Temperance Society I ever saw. If the Marshal finds a man drunk, he grabs him forthwith, takes him to jail, and keeps him 24 hours, then he brings him before the Mayor who fines him from $5 to $20 and costs, which generally amounts to about $25. When he pays that, he thinks it is about the best Temperance pledge he ever took.

Now, Mr. Editor, if there is any one who wants to know more about this country, let them write to me, and send a stamp, and I will reply.

E. T. HARDING, M. D.

A Faith Cure.

CONGRESS, Wayne Co., O., Dec. 15, 1882.

To the Editor of the TOLEDO BLADE:

An account of the miraculous cure of Richard Huffman, of Bentleysville, Washington County, Pa., recently appeared in the *Presbyterian Banner* and in many other papers. This cure, instantaneous and complete, is causing great interest and attracting much inquiry. The following letter from Mr. Huffman's pastor, Rev. John S. Marquis, will be read with interest:

DUNNINGVILLE, Washington County, } December 5, 1882. }

Rev. John H. Augley, Congress, Wayne County, Ohio:

DEAR BRO.: The statement in the *Presbyterian Banner* relative to Mr. Huffman is true in every particular. He was pronounced incurable by more than 20 physicians. He was before the Medical Association of this County, and was examined by a committee appointed by the Association, and the committee reported his case as incurable. Dr. Emery (a member of my church), the oldest practicing physician, and one of the most skilful physicians in the County, examined the case and said it could not be cured. He was very helpless and was growing worse. The doctors called his disease *locomotor ataxia*. When he would shut his eyes he could not put his hands on his feet. This was one of the tests of the County Association. His hands would wander off in some other direction when he would attempt to touch his feet when his eyes were shut. His limbs were wasted away to a great degree, particularly from the knees downward, and sensation was very imperfect. Now sensation is restored, and the flesh restored also. He could not walk nor stand on his feet for years; now he walks as well as any one. He is no crank, no hypochondriac; but a man of good character, a good citizen, a man of truth, and a good, conscientious, Christian man.

He had the confidence of the entire community. The case is a very remarkable one. There is much published in the secular papers about this case that is not strictly true, but the statement in the *Banner* is true. Mr. Huffman was frequently at my house, for he would travel around in a little wagon with a top to drive, and lie on the back part in a reclining chair, for he could not for the last year sit up near all the time, and I was well acquainted with the case. He appeared to be thoroughly healed, and as stated in the *Banner* was not using any remedies and had not been using any for several months.

There appeared to be no change in his condition until the night prayer was made for him. He claims there was none and we all believe him to be a man of truth. The case has not produced the excitement here that it has done abroad. We all knew him to be paralyzed, sympathized with him and we were all rejoiced at his restoration. I am not acquainted particularly with the claims of the association, professing to cure diseases by faith, but I know that this man was a paralytic and is now healed. Truly yours.

J. S. MARQUIS.

Ex-Sen. Spencer.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

I think you do George E. Spencer a great injustice in an editorial of the BLADE of November 30, 1882. You say "he entered the army as a sutler and followed that lucrative business until late in the war." The writer became acquainted with him during the Winter of '62 and '63; Spencer was then Captain and A. A. Adjutan General on Gen. G. M. Dodge's staff, at Corinth, Miss. Early in the Spring of '63 the First Alabama Cavalry was organized as a battalion, and Major Cameron appointed to command it. He was killed in a rash charge on Roddy's brigade of Rebel cavalry. During the Summer of '63 the battalion was organized as a regiment and Col. Spencer assumed command. Our first expedition under him was an attempt to go clear across the Confederacy, but heavy rains retarded us so that, after being out 10 days and getting about 150 miles, we gave it up and started back, and when within 28 miles of the Union lines were met by a brigade of mounted infantry and lost more than 100 men in killed, wounded and missing out of 450, all told. We remained on outpost duty until Corinth, Miss., was evacuated. In February, 1864, we were reorganized at Memphis, Tenn., and took an active part in Sherman's campaign against Atlanta, our company being honored as Sherman's headquarters guard. Next, in the move from Atlanta to Savannah, we curried the Seventeenth Army Corps After the fall of that City we were brigaded as the Third Brigade of Kilpatrick's Division of Cavalry, Spencer in command, and this command and this brigade did more hard fighting on the march through the Carolinas than either of the other two. After Johnson's surrender the regiment was transferred to Huntsville, Ala., where, on the 20th of October, 1865, Spencer was mustered out with his regiment. I believe no Colonel in the army was more beloved by his men than George E. Spencer, and he is still beloved and respected by the Unionists of North Alabama, as I know by correspondence with many of them.

G. E. ENSIGN,
Late a Member of George E. Spencer's Regiment, First Alabama Cavalry.

Florida.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Dec. 9, 1882.

At this time of year, when winds howl and snow blows, we are apt to think of "Sunny" Florida, the "Land of Flowers." It is truly a land of flowers, and as one leaves the cold and frozen North and enters this sunny land, with its trees laden with golden oranges, and sees front yards full of flowers, the impression is given that it is about the brightest spot the sun ever shone on. If a home is desired in this land of oranges and flowers, great care should be taken in selection of the same. Poor land is plenty, and "land sharks" are also very plenty, and if discretion is not used the probability is some one will get badly cheated. The writer of this has spent 10 months in the Florida pine woods, and has learned many a hard lesson by bitter experience. If any readers of the BLADE think of getting a "Florida home," I would be happy to give some points that might save them a world of trouble. I have no land to sell, but write this for the benefit of BLADE readers, hoping that it may be of benefit to some one contemplating a home in this "Italy of America."

Will answers letters of inquiry if stamps are furnished.

Very truly yours,
Z. S. AREY.

CONGRESSIONAL.

47th Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

Sen. Ferry reported favorably the House bill making it an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment to personate a Postoffice Inspector. Calendar.

At the close of the morning hour, the consideration of the French spoliations bill was resumed.

Sen. Hoar advocated the bill.

Sen. Sherman reviewed the history of the claims. He was satisfied that however strong the claims might be against France, they were absolutely groundless against the United States.

Sen. Bayard was glad to have an opportunity to express belief in the justice of the claims.

After further debate the bill was amended and passed, and the Senate resumed consideration of the Pendleton Civil Service bill.

Sen. George thought this bill would inaugurate a most important and necessary reform, for the evils which it sought to remedy were of a most momentous character, affecting deeply the purity of our Governmental administration and even threatening the stability of our institutions. It proposed to overthrow the corrupt system which had for its motto, "to the victor belongs the spoils," which he held, as Webster said, by the "right of conquest." Public offices were created by the people for the common good, and not to treat the defeated party, often one-half of the American people, as unworthy to participate in the government of their country. The people had tired of the evils, and had demanded a radical reform. If anybody imagined the people were tired of Republican corruption and profligacy, and would overthrow the Republican party merely to give the Democrats an opportunity to practice the same methods, he was most seriously in error. The Republican Senators seemed to understand the people's meaning and he (George) was glad to see the change that had come over the spirit of their dreams on this subject. The last session Civil Service Reform was sneered at, and the Senator from Ohio (Pendleton) was regarded as insincere or visionary in pressing it upon public attention, while political assessments were defended as a justifiable means of gaining and retaining power. But now the general opinion seemed to be that political assessments were a crime, or even worse in a politician's creed, a serious blunder, and that the monopoly of office by "right of conquest" was not the surest means of securing power. The Senator from Georgia (Brown) seemed to think there would be no chance for the Democratic party, unless it could promise its members the spoils of office. He (George) repudiated the idea. He denied that the Democratic party was dependent upon "the cohesive power of public plunder," and said it would go into the campaign of 1884 as it went into that of 1876, under the motto of "Reform, Fidelity to Public Trusts, and Economy in Administration," and not with that miserable battle-cry of "Booty to the Victors. Woe to the Vanquished."

On motion of Sen. Pendleton, the first section of the bill was amended so as to require the Civil Service Commissioners to be confirmed by the Senate. The question was on Allison's amendment, providing that there shall be three commissioners instead of five, and they shall not be connected with any of the Departments.

Sen. Bayard spoke of the importance of reforming the civil service and the demoralizing effects upon public men of the "spoils" system. He would support the pending bill, and was quite ready to meet the responsibility. Sen. Ingalls (Rep.) said the bill was superficial, each party in the hope of cheating the other, and would end by defrauding both.

Sen. Hawley characterized Ingalls' remarks as impertinent and offensive.

Sen. Voorhees then addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

Sen. Voorhees said the bill provided for admissions by competitive examination to the very lowest grades of the Government. The treatment of the bill in the Senate seemed to him to be much ado about nothing.

The zeal of the Republicans for the reform of the civil service seemed to result from death-bed repentance, brought about not by the hatred of their sins, but by the fear that they will not be allowed to indulge in them much longer; and Democrats were soothing the sufferings of the death-bed with the aesthetic grief of politics. Who had ever heard of any political scandals occurring among the lower grade of clerks? They were not the public officers who engaged in star route or whisky ring transactions, yet this bill proposed to examine and regulate and replace these poor minor officials, leaving the strong, arrogant, corrupt higher officers undisturbed. The real demand of the people was for penal laws to punish wrong doers in high places, not for a contrivance to worry poor clerks. He did not oppose this bill because its desired offices were for Democrats, but for the reason it practically denied to Democrats the right to compete for any of the higher offices.

He read and commented upon a number of questions which candidates had to answer, he said, without the aid of memoranda, such as: Name the four largest islands on the globe. Give approximately the latitude of Washington and London. In what direction is Havana, Cuba, from Washington, D. C.? Give the course a measure must take to be introduced to Congress, and, supposing it to be vetoed, to become a law of the United States. Bring up your young men, said Mr. Voorhees, from Mississippi and Alabama, and all the States, and if they can answer those questions they may get a $700 clerkship. [Laughter.] Then the examination passed to mathematics, and one of the questions was: "Two-thirds of seven-ninths of what number is one-half of eight and two-fifths, divided by 14 and seven-tenths less than 14 and two-sevenths?" [Laughter.] If Senators wanted this humbug continued they might vote for it, but he (Voorhees) would not. Nevertheless, he was in favor of the reform of the Civil Service, and he had proposed a practical measure for that purpose at the last session, namely, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that Postmasters, Revenue Collectors, Judges, Marshals and U. S. District Attorneys should be elected by the people. He would not be hypocritical about the subject. If the Democratic party should come into power it ought to purify the service by making a thorough and radical change of office-holders, excepting only soldiers who had served their country and became injured in its service.

Sen. Brown offered an amendment to the pending amendment of Sen. Allison, reducing the term of office of Commissioners from six to four years. Lost—yeas, 22; nays, 34.

The debate was continued by Sens. Plumb Maxey and Jones (Fla).

Sen. Sherman said one of his first acts as Secretary of the Treasurer, was reducing the force 500 in number, and also reducing the pay to rates which the same kind of service commanded in private employment, and the result was $600,000 appropriated for the Bureau by Congress was returned to the Treasury. As Secretary of the Treasury he had done his best to bring the force down to the proper standard, and if there were any supernumeraries now he did not know it. As to civil service reform, he favored three propositions. First—Taking away power to select employes by favoritism, and the passage of a law that admission to the service should be secured by competitive examinations open to all. Second—The prohibition of removals except for cause. Third—The prohibition of political assessments without interfering with the right of officials to contribute voluntarily for legitimate political purposes. Removals without cause would be very rarely made if the pressure of Senators and Representatives for appointments in the executive departments were stopped, and therefore he would again, as he had voted years ago, for a law prohibiting such interference by members of Congress. As an executive officer he had felt keenly such interference.

Sen. Windom confirmed what Sen. Sherman had said about the departments. He was tired of hearing that the executive departments were reeking with corruption. It was not true.

Sen. Cockrell moved to adjourn. Lost.

Sen. Cockrell said this Senate, which was now so virtuous that it refused to adjourn at 5 o'clock on Saturday, was made up of the same Senators as at the last session, and he read from the journal to show that in the first part of that session the gentlemen now so eager for reform had favored early adjournments. Sen. Edmunds, the Pope of the Senate, (laughter) having moved on the first day to adjourn at half-past 2 o'clock, and Sen. Cameron, the distinguished Pennsylvania reformer, (laughter) having moved to adjourn from Thursday to Monday.

Sen. Pendleton moved to adjourn. Lost.

Sens. Dawes introduced a bill appropriating $250,000 to settle indebtedness with the Kansas Indians, as represented by Kaw scrip, with the proviso that the United States shall be reimbursed from the sale of Kansas Indian lands.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the Soldiers' Home Commissioners to sell certain property at Harrodsburg, Ky.

At 12:30 the House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the post-office appropriation bill.

Debate ensued on the question of the amount of appropriations for special mail facilities. The pending amendments of Messrs. Robinson (Mass.) and Hiscock (N. Y.) provided $650,000 and $500,000 respectively. Mr. Hiscock charges an attempt is being made to turn the question into a war against railroads and newspapers, and appealed that the committee rise above such considerations and concede the demands.

Mr. Hiscock said Mr. Robeson's opposition to the fast mail appropriation was due to the fact that he was smarting under the lash of the press, and feared the press might be benefited by the appropriation.

Mr. Robeson said he was not sensitive to criticisms of the press, and did not move at the crack of the whip of railroads. The debate became very spicy, but the proposition for special mail facilities was finally rejected—ayes 29, nays 91.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, a paragraph was added to the bill, providing if the revenues of the Postoffice Department should be insufficient to meet appropriations made, a sum equal to such deficiency shall be appropriated from any money in the Treasury.

Mr. Robeson offered an amendment providing that railroads which have received aid from the Government, both in bonds and lands, shall receive as compensation for carrying mails not to exceed 50 per cent. of the amount now allowed them by law.

Mr. Holman gave notice of an amendment providing that railroads which have received land grants exceeding 3,000 acres shall receive for carrying mails but 50 per cent. of the compensation allowed other roads.

Pending action, the committee rose.

Mr. Wadsworth, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting a pension to the widow of Maj.-Gen. Warren. Referred.

A bill was passed ceding to the First Taxing District of Tennessee certain land in the City of Memphis.

Mr. Hiscock offered a resolution for a holiday recess from the 22d of December, 1882, until the 3d of January, 1883. Referred.

Adjourned.

SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Report of the Committee on the Decline of American Shipping.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The bill presented in Congress to-day by the joint select committee on the decline of American shipping, contains these sections: That no vessel engaged in connection with the Dominion of Canada, shall be subject to tonnage or duty, nor shall consular certificates be required from the same. That the individual liability of the ship owner shall be limited to the proportion of any or all debts and liabilities his individual share of the vessel bears to the whole. That when any vessel, whether steam or sail, shall be constructed and equipped in the United States for the foreign trade, including the trade between Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, in whole or in part of materials of the production of the United States, the owner or owners of such vessel shall be entitled to receive and collect from the United States a drawback or sum equal in amount to the duty which would have been collected upon imported materials of like description and of equal quality of American materials used in the construction and equipment of engines, boilers and other appurtenances of such steam or sail vessel; provided, that in ascertaining such drawback duties an such iron or steel, the material shall be computed on iron and steel advanced in manufacture not beyond the point of plates, angles, bars and rods; and provided further that this section shall apply to vessels commenced after the passage of this act.

The minority report is signed by Senator Vest and Representatives McLane and Cox. The report declares the war which began in 1861 was not in any sense the cause of the commercial phenomena under consideration. If all obstructions were removed, and if ships of the most improved pattern and modern construction and fully equipped were given us and placed as free gifts at our wharves, it is doubtful if our ocean commerce and shipping would be materially relieved and developed. One reason of a general nature against such revival is the preoccupation of our people in other more attractive and remunerative employments. It is not likely that any great increase or revival of our ship-building and shipping interests will take place until we have reached the maximum production in our lines of labor and enterprise, especially in agriculture. When that point is reached our energies will be diverted to other pursuits, and the ocean may have its olden attraction and remuneration for our people. Another more practical and tangible reason is this: All trade and commerce is essentially barter, product being given for product and service for service; in order to sell we must buy, and in order to buy we must sell. He who will not buy can't sell, and he who will not sell can't buy. Ships have been truly called the children not the parents of commerce. Our merchant marine languishes for lack of liberty; its revival must come from enlargement of our foreign trade.

The minority, while concurring with the report as to measures reported by the Committee, desire also to present two other propositions—first, for the admission, free of duty, of all materials finished and perfected and ready to put together in ships; and, second, for the free admission to American registry for ships built abroad.

"Bucket Shops."

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Some time since the Secretary of the Board of Trade sent notice to telegraph companies doing business on the Board, that after January 1, 1883, no operator would be allowed on the Board who transmitted market quotations to "bucket shops." In conference with the Committee of the Board of Trade to-day, Col. R. C. Clowry, General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph, stated that after the date mentioned no such quotation will be transmitted over the Western Union wires to any part of the country. There are about 270 bucket shops in the country doing business on Chicago figures, and it is believed this action will close them all up.

Wanted to Kill an Ohio Man.

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 15.—Quite a sensation was caused by a rough named Henry Medias entering the Lutz Hotel and attempting to strike Mr. Henry Cothran, the proprietor, with a stone. He was badly pounded and thrown into the street. Medias said he wanted to kill an Ohio man.

A Knabe in the White House.

From the Baltimore American.

There was seen yesterday at Messrs. Knabe & Co.'s factory a magnificent concert grand, just finished by them for the Presidential mansion. Pres. Arthur, who is a thorough connoisseur of music, in selecting a piano for the White House, decided in favor of the Knabe Piano as his preference, and ordered accordingly the instrument referred to. It is a concert grand of beautiful finish in a richly carved rosewood case, and of superb tone and action—an instrument worthy in every respect of the place it is to occupy. It was shipped to its destination yesterday.

GIVE
TO YOUR
Wife, Mother or Sweetheart
A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO
PETERSON'S
Magazine !
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST!
BEST STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
BEST COLORED FASHIONS.
BEST DRESS AND PATTERNS.
BEST ORIGINAL STORIES.
BEST WORK-TABLE PATTERNS.
BEST ILLUSTRATIONS, ETC.,
TERMS (Always in Advance), $2.00 A YEAR.
UNPARALLELED OFFERS TO CLUBS.
WITH GREAT CHOICE IN PREMIUMS!
Remit $2.00 FOR A SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, OR GET UP A CLUB AND EARN A FREE COPY.
Address, postpaid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
SPECIMENS SENT GRATIS, WITH TERMS, ETC., TO GET UP CLUBS WITH.

FREE! The "HARTFORD KNITTER." Just Patented. Entirely New.
Rapidly taking the place of the old style machine and giving universal satisfaction. Over 100 bought in one day. Circulars and testimonials can be produced with this wonderful invention. Indispensable to every household. SPECIAL OFFER. To introduce FREE to any one sending 3 3c. stamps to pay postage, we will send a sample, together with a 40 page Illustrated Book, full directions, and 25 Samples, for 25c., 10 for $1. Begin at once. U. S. M'f'g Co. Hartford, Conn.

Silver Watches, $3.50 up; Gold Watches, $10 up.
Second-hand, but warranted good timekeepers. Any one can order them sent by mail, registered, without any deposit in advance, providing they order through some responsible merchant or the postmaster of their town. Examination allowed before payment, and return at my expense, both ways, if unsatisfactory. Address for circulars and blank memorandum book, free, ROBT. OKR, 38 Pearl St., New York City.

CONNER'S Celebrated Recipe for a cost of seven cents per gallon. Sent for two dimes and one three cent stamp. D. A. CONNER, Box 8, Bidford, Dennison.

WANTED—Ladies and Young Men wishing to earn from $1 to $3 every day quietly at their homes. Work furnished by mail. No canvassing. No stamps required for reply. For particulars address SMITH & CO., Box 305, Fall River, Mass.

SEND 25 cts to J. S. SMITH, Carrollton, Ill., and obtain receipt that will preserve for years all kinds of fruits, vegetables and syrups.

D. HARTER'S IRON TONIC
A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.
REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties. Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.
REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., OLD ST. MARY'S SQ., ST. LOUIS.

THE AMERICAN PEERLESS DICTIONARY AND Information FOR Everybody.
A BOOK THAT SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSE.
OVER 50,000 WORDS. 542 PAGES.

THE AMERICAN PEERLESS ILLUSTRATED D

The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

V.

IT JOURNEYS ON.

Made ready thus the food starts on its journey. It seems the simplest thing in the world for it to slip down its straight, if narrow way, into the stomach, and if there were no other travelers that took the same course it would be. But here there are two, just as Tennyson says there are

"Everywhere
Two heads in council, two beside the hearth,
Two in the tangled business of the world,
Two in the literal offices of life,
Two plummets dropped for one to sound the abyss
Of science, and the secrets of the mind."

The other one of the two in this case is the air we breathe, and none but wise Mother Nature could have made so perfect an arrangement to prevent clashing in their passage way, every time we eat.

In the back part of the mouth, that may be called the ante-chamber, hangs the palate which makes almost a complete separation between the front and back. In this space are three doors or openings, one leading into the stomach for the food; another opens towards the nose, and the third towards the lungs. The two latter are for the passage of the air we breathe, and no morsel of food must enter therein. The architect has so constructed all of these to prevent this, that only under certain circumstances which I shall speak of hereafter, does it ever happen.

When the ball is ready to descend, there is a sort of involuntary movement in this ante-chamber as if some sudden motion was made. And so there is. Swallow with nothing in the mouth and you will readily perceive it. This motion throws the palate over the opening leading into the nose and summarily shuts that off. It contracts the tube, called the larynx, until it is quite small, and at the same moment a little valve like a trap door is pushed up and most effectually closes the entrance to that, so there is nothing left for the food but to go its own way down, not exactly a winding stair, but through a cylindrical passage way into the stomach.

This tube, called the æsophagus, is a curious sort of thing. If it were quite large the ball might be expected to drop down without any other help than its own weight; but it is small, and often the masticated mass is entirely too bulky not to require some urging forward. "Barkis" might be "willin'," but circumstances would interfere with its free action. The æsophagus is made, therefore, of circular fibers or rings which have the power of contraction and expansion, and this power does not depend upon the will at all. After the food passes the first one, that contracts against it, forcing it against the next, which opens and lets it through in the same way, until the last one pushes it into the stomach. This opening and closing of the rings gives a peculiar worm-like motion to the tube, which does not cease until the ball is safely landed at its destination.

I said this contraction and expansion did not depend upon the will, and a little thought will show you that it does not. When the food is only in the ante-chamber, called, by the way, the pharynx, you can recall it into the mouth, but after the æsophagus has fairly seized it, you may bluster and blow, but all the same it journeys on, without paying the least attention to your wishes. It is utterly beyond your reach, beyond recall except by force artificially applied.

Sometimes people say they swallow the wrong way and they are choked. In reality they have attempted to talk or laugh while trying to swallow, and the air which necessarily was forced out of the lungs by this action, opened the valve and a crumb dropped into the wrong place. Or perhaps they swallowed in a hurry so great that the air which had already started out had not quite time to escape and let the trap door down. In either case the result is the same, and unless the convulsive coughing which always follows the entrance of a substance into those passages intended only for the air, ejects it, death must ensue. This has nothing to do with digestion, but it has with the miserable habit of talking when the mouth is full of food. That is not only ill bred but it is absolutely dangerous.

The last ring of the æsophagus safely passed, it contracts and shuts the food into the bag called the stomach. This is an organ in the shape of a bent pear with the larger part uppermost. Its size depends almost entirely upon what is put into it. Usually, or when it is properly filled, the space it occupies can be covered by the hand. When more food is needed it begins to contract and the parts surrounded and supported by it, drag upon their ligaments and this gives that sensation we call hunger. If this call is not heeded, it contracts more and more until it becomes finally not larger around than a thimble and only two or three inches long. People whose stomachs get into this condition are said to have died of starvation. On the other hand, it is so elastic as to receive a wonderful quantity of food, and it might be crowded so as to press upon the other organs in a way to cause suffocation. It lies in an inclined position with the larger rounded end near the heart and the smaller end pointing downwards towards the intestines. At this small end is the pyloric orifice, or the door through which the food that came in through the æsophagus must go out when it is ready to bid farewell to the stomach.

The work which this organ does, or the transformation rather which it effects upon the ball that enters it, is thought by many to be the most important part of digestion, so that it can readily be seen that it is of the utmost importance to keep it in the best of order all through life, and yet there is no part of the body that people so persistently abuse. They treat it as some persons do a gentle-tempered animal which will go on year after year suffering from overwork and lack of care, until finally, goaded to desperation, it turns and rends its master, or, overwhelmed with fatigue and despair, refuses its tasks, and lies down to die. The stomach is wonderfully patient and long-enduring, but there comes a day when it enters into open rebellion, and then woe betides its possessor.

Fancy Work and House Decorations.

Bureau or Sofa Scarf.—Get a piece of cream-colored linen canvas, a half yard wide, the length to be determined by the purpose for which it is to be used. Ravel the ends for a fringe, divide the strands and knot them. Above this draw threads for three open spaces, each space being made by eight drawn threads, with two double threads between them. Catch these together in even strands by button-hole stitches worked along each edge with red cotton, then work a row of cross-stitch with blue upon each closed space. Above this outline a pretty pattern of leaves and flowers, or some of the quaint figures that are now stamped upon linen for such a purpose.

Sofa Pillow.—A very pretty and quite inexpensive article of this kind may be made as follows: Get a pillow of the required size ready for the outside covering. Take two pieces of furniture satine—one a rich shade of crimson, the other a bright blue which contrasts well—have them square and just enough larger than the cushion to make it fit well over it when finished. Cut them diagonally across, sew the blue and red together for both pieces. Over the seam baste a piece of velvet or contrasting ribbon about two inches wide, or wider if you wish, and fasten it down with point Russe stitches. Sew three sides together, slip the pillow in, fasten the fourth side, and finish with a cord. When finished, it presents a very pretty and quaint appearance. Such pillows, when in use, ought to be covered by a tidy which will bear washing. One can be made of a linen center, prettily outlined, and surrounded by lace inserting, finished by a broad edging.

Illuminated Window.—Rub the glass well over with putty to make it look opaque like ground glass. Then cut out some pretty figures from cretonne, such as good taste would dictate as suitable, and paste them upon the panes. A border of some pretty color of tissue paper is pretty, then go over the whole several times with fine white varnish.

Table Mats.—A handsome and peculiar shaped mat for the top of a small table, or to put a tete-tete set of china on, on a large table, is made of felt. Cut a center of some dark-colored felt, then make a deep border of points; for these you may use as many colors as you choose, though two will answer well. Do not have the points of the same width. These are to be buttonholed with embroidery silk, and be sewed together at the center, and caught with a few stitches where the edges join. The ornamentation on these points is certainly unique, and the effect is very pretty. On the broader point sew with the bright-colored embroidery silk six brass curtain rings; on the narrower point put five of the rings; the circles enclosed by the rings are to be entirely filled in with fancy stitches of the silk.—M. M.

Tidy Pattern.—Knit as knit, o, over, p, purl or seam, n, narrow. Cast on 11 stitches for each pattern and knit 2 times across plain, alternate rows to be purled except 3 stitches at each end, which are always to be knit.

1st row—k 3—k 3 together—k 1—o—k 1—o—k 1—o—n—n; 3d row—n—o—n—k 1—o—k 1—o—n—k 1—o—n—repeat; 5th row—n—k 2—o—k 3—o—k 2—n—repeat; 7th row—n—k 1—o—k 5—o—k 1—n—repeat; 9th row—n—o—k 1—n—o—k 1—n—o—k 1—o—n—repeat; 11th row—k 1—o—n—k 1—o—k 3 together—o—n—k 1—o—k 1—repeat; 13th row—k 1*—o—k 3—n—k 4—o—n—repeat from *; 15th row—k 1—o—k 1—o—n—n—o—k 1—o—repeat; 17th row—k 1—o—n—k 1—o—n—n—o—n—k 1—o—repeat; 19th row—k 2—o—n—k 2—n—k 2—o—k 1—repeat; 21st row—k 3—o—k 1—n—n—k 1—o—k 2—n—repeat; 23d row—k 1—n—o—k 1—o—n—n—o—k 1—o—n—repeat; 25th row—n—o—n—k 1—o—n—k 1—o—k 1—repeat; 27th row—k 1—n—k 2—o—k 1—o—k 2—n—k 1—repeat from first.

I also have patterns of rose leaf edging and insertion which are quite pretty.—RUTH.

Baking Napkins for Everyday Use.—When the bread, pies, cakes, etc., comes from the oven moist and hot, evaporation takes place rapidly and it is necessary to cover them with soft cloth; cloths around them to confine the moisture and prevent their becoming dry and hard. Several folds of old linen are generally used, and answer nicely; but many, especially young housekeepers, are at a loss to find this and do not wish to use nice table linen for this purpose. Unbleached drilling of good quality may be purchased for nine or 10 cents per yard, and as it becomes thick and firm after washing, and lasts for many years with constant use, it is very economical. Make them the whole width of the goods, one yard long. Ravel the ends about an inch deep for fringe, and work one row feather or coral stitch across each end with white linen floss, so that the last thread is caught to prevent raveling. All kinds of food keeps nicely in these napkins without drying, and they may be boiled and bleached and kept as white as snow with little trouble. They are excellent for picnic baskets on a hot, windy day.—L. RANSOM.

Correspondence.

FRED'S EXPERIENCE.—Many thanks to "Ginx" and "War Veteran" and others whose words of kindly sympathy reached me safely and are stored away.

I am a Methodist, and you know they always give experiences. Perhaps I can give a little of Fred's; that may help some other fellow.

Fred came into my room one bright morning two years ago, with a very dissatisfied look on his handsome face. I may state that I am Fred's aunt, which fact, though he is not much the younger, gives me wisdom in his eyes, and always gained me his confidence. I waited for it now, knowing by his air that something was coming, and trembled for the contents of my work-basket, which he was savagely trifling about.

After a few commonplaces it came, "Confound that new fellow, anyway, Min; I wish he'd go somewhere and stay!"

Now the "new fellow" had recently come into our community, and I knew the reason of Fred's dislike: he was paying attentions to the pretty young girl whom Fred had grown to care for above all others.

"Why don't you preempt the claim, Fred, and make your cause sure?" My woman's eye had taken in the case, and I was confident he could succeed. There came a slight flush on Fred's face, and he said, gloomily:

"I'm not sure. She has said things, and he never acted as though she cared for me." I smiled.

"If she did care, she would be pretty careful not to show it, or she isn't like most girls. Sometimes, fearful they may be thought to invite the declaration their hearts wait for, they say very discouraging things. That is, discouraging to a fellow who hasn't the pluck to dare anything and everything for what he prizes most. They like perseverence, too; your uncle Jack was refused twice by the girl he married."

Quoth Fred, after a pause: "I think if she cared for me, she would wait for me. She ought to know I like her."

"So do a number of other fellows. Ah, Fred! don't make that mistake, nor do her that injustice of expecting her to wait without any certainty but hope. If you have said you love her, if you have asked her to wait, she could do it gladly, and hope will brighten the years. If you have not, do not blame her if she tries to smother a love unasked for."

"Well," said Fred rather incoherently, and with a painfully red face, "I have tried to say something of the kind, but I couldn't get it out. Before I could think how to say it, she would change the subject. And I can't say what I want to, great donkey!" getting excited.

"Oh, Fred, write it, my boy! Just a plain, manly letter, and I know it will be read with lenient eyes for any fault it may contain, no matter what her answer may be."

Silence a few moments, and then glaring at the stove with determination, "Well, I won't ask a girl to marry me, till I can give her as good a home as she leaves. And I'm not going to her into the family with mother and the girls, to be criticized and picked to pieces, either. We will have a home of our own," squaring his shoulders sturkily. I laughed.

"Then you mean to wait 30 years, do you?" An inquiring glance from Fred, and I began again, soberly, "My dear fellow, you are right as to that last resolution. You should not made to live together. But as to the first one—don't you see how unreasonable it is, to expect to begin where her parents left off? She wouldn't expect it—she is a sensible, warm-hearted little woman, and she would enjoy planning and saving and seeing what she could make out of nothing for her own little home. There are no necessaries of life that you could not get for her. And as to taking her home, there is your father's house, vacant now, that could be made—"

"Great Scott!" broke in Fred in unutterable disgust; "that old shanty! Why, at home she has—has everything; a washing-machine and—and everything; and—"

Then I spoke up: "See here, young man, you go right out of here. A fellow who doesn't care any more for his girl than you isn't worth spending my time on, and I'm going to finish this slipper to-day; so go."

"Now, Min—" but I led him to the door and hustled him out.

Well, to cut it short, they have been married a year now, so I guess he didn't ask her to wait long. One day last Summer I was down past his father's house, and I noticed the tiny old house, the lack of paint hidden by light graceful vines, "mountain fringe" and morning glories, with the bright blue-bells seeming to glance in the windows at the cosy home I knew was there. A trim little form was putting out clothes and a clear voice trilling a happy air.

Passing farther along the winding country road, I saw near the fence Fred's team, and stopped to speak to the owner.

"Well Min, what's the good word to-day? D'ye stop and see my little woman?"

"No. It's Monday. But I heard her singing. I guess she don't pine for the washing machine."

Fred laughed. "I never owned it before. But your advice was worth taking. It made me happy. And I wish, if there's a fellow good enough for you, he'd come along; he's missing a good deal."

There was a sharp pain at my heart as I thought of "the sound of a voice that is still." Then Fred, seeing the thought in my face perhaps, said, "no, I don't either, what should we all do without you. When I build the new house there's going to be a room for you." And with a glance both ways he kissed his maiden aunt a cheery good morning, and went back to his teams. I can't tell you any more now.—MINERVA.

EARNING HER LIVING.—Poor "Lulu," how I pity you. How much better it might have been had you "looked before you leaped" into a bondage with one you could not trust. Yet it is useless now to repine, and I sincerely hope happier days are in store for you. You have indeed, much consolation in the love and companionship of your little ones. But still it seems to me it would have been nobler to have struggled on beside the man who you promised to "love, honor and obey." Think of the stigma which must ever rest upon a divorced woman, be she ever so pure. And her children must share her disgrace. It is not right that it should be so, but it is so, and it is useless to struggle against fate. I know it must be hard to live with an unfeeling, selfish brute, who does not deserve the sacred name of husband. But, "Lulu," if you were acquointed with his faults before marriage—but I spare you—all of this must have passed and repassed before your mind, and you have done what you thought right in the matter. May God bless and keep you from further trouble.

I would like to say a few words on the subject of married women earning their living outside of home duties, as discussed in the HOUSEHOLD some time ago. Now I am no advocate of the theory that a wife is a burden to her husband. If so, why did he marry her? It amuses me to see the prejudices of otherwise sensible people in regard to the relations of husband and wife. When a man marries it is generally with the intention of rearing for himself a home, with wife and children. For what is home without these very useful accessories? Nor is there anything wrong or mercenary in such motives. God Himself, has in His wisdom implanted within the human heart the love of home and family—the purest and noblest of all earthly love. The interest of man and wife are one. "They are no more twain, but one flesh." As to earning her own living, any woman who does the work of a hired-girl in her house literally earns her board. Add to this the care of a family, and who will say a woman does not her share.

But there is another side to this question. it is the duty of every woman to have some means of earning her own living when necessity calls. There are times when women's help in this respect comes indeed like manna in the desert. When the husband and father is laid low with sickness, or is unable to obtain employment, then it is a duty as well as a privilege for women to reach forth a helping hand. If left alone and penniless, with a family upon her hands, how dark the future if she is unable to aid herself. And even in the family circle, amid comfort and plenty, it is no disgrace, quite the contrary) and certainly very convenient to be able to earn one's own "pin-money" and not be subject to call upon her husband for everything.

This is an independent country and an independent age, and is getting more so every year. The time is past when women, likened unto the "clinging ivy" must needs cling on forever. Clinging has had its day. Woman is about to stand, and even now does stand, shoulder to shoulder, on an equal basis with man in the great battle of life. The frail "ivy" has become part and parcel with the sturdy oak. "Practical," you are right in trying to be independent. May you meet with success. However, housekeeping ought not to be a drudgery, and is not, if looked at in the right light. What would become of our pleasant homes if it were not for our good house-keepers. We can never be too enraptured in the praises of home if we chate at its duties.—MRS. J. C. SMITH, West Hallock, Peoria Co., Ill.

WORTH READING.—Seeing so many letters in this department asking for information in regard to other methods of teaching various studies, I am led to wonder how many of them have read Herbert Spencer's "Education"—a work, like all his others, a long way ahead of his time. Treating education, as he does, not as a few years spent in the school room, but as a preparation for life, which is a development of the mind beginning in the cradle and ending in the grave, he criticizes severely the present system of "schooling," and presents an outline of the rational and natural method which should be pursued, and one consonant with that by which a child gains its information and a man his experience.

Some points he lays down with especial emphasis will be surprising to many:—One, that stupidity in scholars is simply stupidity in teachers another, that a child's mind cannot and will not grasp subjects in the systematic manner laid down in modern text books. A house in New York published a cheap edition of it for 15 cents, and there is no one, be he teacher or not, who cannot derive benefit from it. The thought so often expressed that "uneducated" men succeed better than those "highly educated" shows that the defects of the present system are becoming only too apparent, destroying as it does that energy upon which, more than upon education, success in life depends. A few years will show a great change in the methods of education, and the one that will prevail in the future will be that whose first exponent was Pestalozzi, and whose latest and most popular outcome is the Kindergarten.—PAUL MASSIE.

WHAT "HOUSEKEEPER" THINKS.—I would like to inquire, with "Practical," why should all girls learn to be housekeepers? Why should not all men learn farming? If a man has a talent for music, or a love for it, he straightway becomes a professor. If he likes the study of medicine, he must become a physician of course—nothing else would prove a success. And so it is with all branches. A woman may be just as fond of either as a man, but she must learn to be a housekeeper. She may long for books, to study art or book keeping, or progress as her brothers are doing; but no, there is nothing left for her but housekeeping.

I am a housekeeper, have been for 10 years, and I hate it. If I could only find time to practice! I had some new music sent me about a month ago. It is on the rack, but all I can do is to longingly cast my eyes that way. To-day is a lovely day, one of the last of Fall. How I long to be out to enjoy it, but who would watch the bread that is in the oven, or make the cookies and do the ironing that will have to be done to-day, if I go out? There is no one but me, so I must stay in.

My advice to girls is, if you cannot marry a man rich enough to keep you out of the kitchen, don't marry at all. Study that which you have a taste for and support yourself.—HOUSEKEEPER.

SECRET ORDERS.—A member of the HOUSEHOLD asks for opinions on Secret Orders, so I venture to say so far men have been in all ages subjected to the great law of the strong ruling the weak, and it was really the best thing they could do at the time, for the ruled as well as the ruler.

It was so with the pyramid and church builders, and it is so with the Masonic and Odd Fellow temple builders, only they have a much better time of it than the ancients had.

For my part I prefer being a school-house builder to being a zealous member of the Odd Fellows or Masons, trying to lasso or in any way catch the intellectually weak with a red or yellow-taped regalia.—HENRY FLINT, Albany, Oregon.

CHIT-CHAT.—I made you a visit two or three months ago and found a friend, "Brownie," of Colorado, who thinks she knows me. It may be you do, "Brownie," but I can't imagine who you can be. Please send me your name through the BLADE. I have lost the paper with your letter in, or I would answer you more fully. You wrote some things I should like to answer, but cannot on that account.

The two Michigan girls, "Gipsy" and "Puss," do not meet with my approval. Poor things. No doubt they will pine away and die, instanter, when they find it out, but I can't help it. "Gip" tells of a gentleman's holding her hand and asking her if she ever washed dishes. In my humble opinion, while I do not at all object to the idea of letting a gentleman hold one's hand, it is manifestly agreeable, still I do not like the idea of telling it to the public. I should characterize the telling of that as "soft," and that is the word that most nearly describes "Puss." Poor girls. I feel for them, when, if ever, this condemnatory letter meets their gaze.

I like "Practical's" letter very much. As the old bachelor said, "There's a girl after my own heart, and I'm plagued if she hasn't got it." The latter part of her letter might have been written by myself, it is so good a setting forth of my opinion on the subject.

"Ginx" and I are perfectly agreed in our opinions of "Enuity's" opinion, but I think the lady who thinks the ball-room is such a hot-bed of iniquity, is "off her base."

The young girl from Council Bluffs, "speaks in metre" like an old experienced crusader. I will send her my list of code significations to offset any ill-advised expressions I may use. White, purity; blue, truth; violet, penitence, friendship; purple, royalty, rivalry; green, hope, fickleness; black, affliction; scarlet, love; crimson, life, ambition; gray, power; brown, prudery; pink, modesty; silver gray, feeble love. I like this young lady, though she seems quite old for her years.

Even the adjective "clear-headed" cannot deter me to-night from saying to "Em. S. Earl" that I think if lies are an invention of the devil, he did man a great service by his "inventory powers," as I heard a lady say, speaking of Edison the other day. They are not the best thing to tell, but they come "mighty convanient" on occasions where the truth does not exactly fit.

I'm not a hired girl, but I think a great deal of the nice ones. I would like to ask "Miss Beauchmin" how many hired girls would be able to write such a letter as she favored the BLADE with this week. It was short and concise, but lady-like, with only one little bit of aggressive self-assertion in it, and that bit excusable.

"Avalanche" has my support in opposing second marriages. Don't you feel "braced up" immensely by the fact?

I think "Candid's" opinion, being the first married person's offered, should be taken at its fullest value. I agree with him, myself, that to be too free with kisses detracts from a lady's moral worth, and I know we do not respect her as much as we would were she more chary. Adieu.—BRITOMARTE.

THE REASON WHY.—"Practical" asks a question which interests me, and to which I have a word to say. Why should all girls be taught to keep house unless they expect to marry immediately? I admire very much the spirit which "Practical" exhibits throughout her letter.

Of course when a woman marries she, almost without exception, goes to housekeeping some time. But it is not the married woman alone who must know how to keep house. There are fathers, brothers, aged mothers, or little children left without their natural protectors, who must have a home kept for them and who have as good a right to have their home well kept as any husband has. Where an all-knowing Providence lays the duty of housekeeping upon a woman, no amount of distaste will excuse her from it, and with patience and perseverance any one with common sense will acquit themselves creditably.

On the other hand, if a girl is not so duty-bound, she has just as good a right to learn some other trade, as any farmer's, mechanic's or merchant's son has to earn a living in a different way from what his father did.

I have heard the expression before that it hardens a girl to make her own way in the world. Perhaps it does in a certain way; but a lady will be a lady to the same extent that a gentleman will be a gentleman, no matter what the occupation. I am decidedly domestic myself and never came very much in contact with women in public life, but I have a few times met ladies who would address a congregation in behalf of a missionary cause, and these have been particularly noticeable for their modest appearance and effeminate manner. And among my own home friends I cannot see that the housekeepers are a bit more modest or unassuming than the girls who teach public schools, clerk, stand behind the counter, or those who find their hardest work in entertaining themselves.

Again, some girls have no more natural ability for housekeeping than they have for sailing a ship.—ANNA.

WORKED TO DEATH.—I feel that the "spirit moves me" to speak, and so will say to the one who wonders why teachers fail so soon in health, that they are *worked to death!* But few are able to keep a carriage, and after a day's work in the school-room are too exhausted to walk, and the result is they do not have out-door exercise enough.

For five successive years I taught nine months out of the 12, besides attending Institutes from two to eight weeks. All the time while teaching, at the close of each month I had from 400 to 600 examination papers to mark. This had to be done out of school hours, besides preparing our regular class work for the weekly teachers' meeting. Is it any wonder I had to take Horace Greeley's advice and "go West?" I think if many of the teachers would send for the Teachers' Institute (New York) they would find advice and help on nearly all questions pertaining to teaching. The primary work is especially good.

To the "Buckeye School Ma'am" I will say that I have always attended dances, and never met with as rude company as I have at church sociables.

"Isabel Walton," do not make up your mind to be an old maid until you have come out and taken tea with me, and given me a chance to show you some of our Western boys.

I have been looking over back numbers for "Marion's" letter to "Pansy." "Marion," I give you my hand on that letter. Poor "Pansy," if her lot was as hard as she pictured, one cannot help wondering at her aversion to a step-mother, to take the burden from her shoulders and give her a chance to enjoy herself.

"Red River Valley," those Michigan girls are all they claim, but why be clear to Michigan, when so many jolly girls are nearer. Or does "distance lend enchantment?"

To the tired, worn-out mothers I would say, preserve your health above all else. Think how much depends on you. If you fail, think of those left behind to make their way alone in this not too easy world. Never mind if there are not 16 ruffles on Susie's skirt; 14 will do quite as well, and you can take the time you would have to spend on the other to take one good long breath. If I were you, I would not care if there was a spider's web across the northeast corner of the cellar window. Just let that spider enjoy the fruits of his honest labor, while you take a walk in the woods or up street to see a friend.

I want to thank our editress for the many good words of cheer from her pen; also for the fancy work given in nearly every issue. Girls, try that "Evening Hood" given in Nov. 23, it's a beauty.

I would like to have some of the teachers give what they consider a complete list of appliances needed in teaching.—SOMEBODY'S DARLING, Wadena, Minn.

TO UNION SOLDIER, SOUTH—I would say that there are broad acres in Kansas that would yield a livelihood to the industrious, and there are many towns opening up where the mercantile business will flourish, schools are plenty, and all classes of honest men are respected whether rich or poor. The poor are not left to suffer if unable to provide for themselves.

It is late in the season for those of the South to move North, but be assured that you would be welcomed, and aided if need be.

If you wish to correspond with regard to this part of the country, address, Box 80, Madison, Greenwood County, Kan.

To "RUTH."—This question of yours, "Who should arise and build the fire, the husband or the wife?" aroused me immediately. It seems an unnecessary question to ask. I should say the husband, of course, who is the strongest. Is it to be supposed that any girl living at home and never doing any fire-building should, because she is a wife, get up in the Winter and build a fire and let her husband lie in bed until it is nice and warm, and perhaps until breakfast is ready, and then finally be persuaded to get up? I should say no, and in my opinion no man would ask or expect it.

As to his dressing the little one while she is preparing breakfast there is another chance for an argument. If they live on a farm he will probably have chores to engage his time, and if not—well, I think it is better for the mother to see to the dressing and bathing her little ones if she is able, as a man does not always understand these things. But perhaps the little one will sleep until after breakfast. How is that? Does "Ruth" believe in their always being present at breakfast?—TIMOTHY, Berlin, Mich.

I would like to correspond with some one in Kansas or Nebraska who lives where there is government or railroad land. If some one will send me their address through the HOUSEHOLD that is willing to correspond with me, I will send money or stamps to pay expense of paper and stamps. I wish to get me a home in the West, and would like to hear about the soil, climate, schools, water, etc.—Address MRS. M. WAITE, Box 146, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Will some one please tell me where I can obtain the paper pattern used in stamping cloth for the Kensington embroidery?—DORA.

Send to any fancy store in the large Cities.—ED.

Will some of the sisters be so kind as to send a rule for knitting or crocheting a ladies' hood and the amount of worsted necessary for it? A reply soon will greatly oblige more than one interested reader.—M. B. W.

Answers to Inquiries.

I have received so many letters that it is almost impossible to answer them all, but if the girls will have patience with me I will try and reply. There were several that I could not make out the names. Many thanks to those who sent me papers.

"Faith," asked me to write to THE HOUSEHOLD and say that I got the paper she sent. I received it with many thanks.

Will Miss "Dora A. Hardin" please send me some of those flower seeds that she told us of through the BLADE?

Will Miss "Libbie Lindsley" please send me some of the seed she spoke of?

Will some of the readers please tell me how to keep geraniums through the Winter? I will send to any readers of the BLADE as many ferns as they want.

Faith, Hope and Charity, but the greatest of these three is charity. Three cheers for "Pansy."—EMMA KIMMEL, Box 132, Rochester, Butler Co., Ky.

Recipes.

Oyster Pie.—For "Lallah Rookh," line a deep pie dish with puff paste, sprinkle with flour, pour in one pint oysters, season well with bits of butter, salt and pepper, and sprinkle flour over; pour on some of the oyster liquor, leaving an opening in the center to allow the steam to escape—MISS ELLA DILLEY, Monticello, Iowa.

Angel's Food.—Take the white of 11 eggs, 1½ tumblerfuls granulated sugar, 1 tumblerful of flour, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla, and one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and sift again; but have the right measure before putting in the cream of tartar. Sift the sugar and measure. Beat the eggs to a stiff froth on a large platter; on the same platter add the sugar lightly, then the flour very gently, then the vanilla; do not stop beating until you put it in the pan to bake; bake 40 minutes in a very moderate cover, try with a straw, and if too soft let it remain a few minutes longer. Turn the pan upside down to cool, and when cold take out by loosening around the sides with a knife. Use a pan that has never been greased.

Oil of Egg.—First, boil the egg hard, then take out the yolk and set it on the stove hearth close to the hot stove and let it brown, turning it around until it is all browned through, then squeeze in a cloth; one egg is said to contain ½ teaspoonful of oil, good for earache, and said to be good for deafness.—ONE OF THE LYDIAS.

Seed Cookies.—Thinking the lady is tired of waiting for a seed cookey recipe, I will send her one: Two-thirds of a cupful of thick sour cream, 1 cupful of white sugar, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1 level teaspoonful of soda dissolved in cream, 2 teaspoonfuls of caraway seeds; roll very thin; don't mix very stiff. This is a genuine old-fashioned recipe. Will give my way of butter-making if any one wishes it.—A. E. H.

To Cure Beef, Corned or for Drying—For 100 lbs. of beef packed very light in a barrel, take 6 lbs. salt, 5 of sugar, ¼ lb. of soda, 3 ozs. saltpeter. Put all (except beef) into 15 qts. water in a kettle, bring to a boil; skim and put on the beef while scalding hot; brine *must* cover meat. In a week's time turn off and scald the same brine; skim and turn on hot again. Keep in a cool place. In a few weeks take out drying beef, and hang up.—MRS. E. BURGDORF.

Fried Egg Sandwiches.—Heat some eggs well, fry them in butter as a pancake. When cold, cut in small square pieces, and lay them between brown bread and butter.—M. A.

Squash Griddle Cakes.—Pass 2 cupfuls of cooked squash through a sieve, add a scant pint of milk, 3 beaten eggs, 2 spoonfuls of sugar, a pint of sifted flour, a teaspoonful each of soda and cream tartar; add a little salt; beat well.—MRS. L.

To Make a Kitchen Oil Cloth.—Buy a cheap tow cloth; fit it to the size of the room. Stretch and fasten it to the sunny side of an outbuilding; with a brush cover it with a coat of thin rye paste. When dry, put on a coat of yellow paint; let it dry two weeks, then another coat of paint; in another two weeks paint again. Let it hang two months to season, and it will then last for years.—RUTH M., Fargo, Dakota.

The Washington Monument.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Course No. 168 on the Washington Monument was finished yesterday, and the top is now two and one-half inches above the highest point of the head-dress of the statue of the Goddess of Liberty on the Capitol. The hight of the shaft is 336 feet 5⅛ inches above the floor of the obelisk, or 375 feet four inches above the average high water of the Potomac. Calling the level of the east pavement of the Capitol 90 feet above high water, would make the hight of the statue on the dome above this pavement 285 feet 1½ inches. The distance from the top of the monument to the top of the statue is 8,500 feet.

—WHEN YOUR THROAT FEELS SORE OR UNCOMFORTABLE, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the air-passages of all phlegm or mucous, allay inflammation, and so give the affected parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all Coughs and Colds, or any complaint of the Throat or Lungs, and if taken in time, a brief trial will prove its efficacy.

Our Young Folks.

THE LITTLE MUD SPARROWS.

I like that old sweet legend
Not found in Holy Writ,
And wish that John or Matthew
Had made Bible out of it.

But though it is not Gospel
There is no law to hold
The heart from growing better
That bears the story told:—

How the little Jewish children
Upon a Summer day
Went down across the meadows
With the Child Christ to play,

And in the gold-green valley
Where low the reed-grass lay,
They made them mock mud-sparrows
Out of the meadow-clay.

So, when these all were fashioned
And ranged in flocks about,
"Now," said the little Jesus,
"We'll let the birds fly out."

Then all the happy children
Did call, and coax, and cry—
Each to his own mud-sparrow:
"Fly, as I bid you—fly!"

But earthen were the sparrows,
And earth they did remain,
Though loud the Jewish children
Cried out and cried again—

Except the one bird only
The little Lord Christ made,
The earth that owned Him Master,
—His earth heard and obeyed.

Softly he leaned and whispered:
"Fly up to Heaven! fly!"
And swift his little sparrow
Went soaring to the sky.

And silent all the children
Stood awe struck looking on,
Till deep into the heavens
The bird of earth had gone.

——I like to think for playmate
We have the Lord Christ still,
And that still above our weakness,
He works His mighty will.

That all our little playthings
Of earthen hopes and joys
Shall be by His commandment
Changed into heavenly toys.

Our souls are like the sparrows
Imprisoned in the clay—
Bless Him who came to give them wings,
Upon a Christmas Day.

—*Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, in December Wide Awake.*

YOUNG TAD LINCOLN.

If there was ever a boy in danger of being "spoiled," it was the youngest son of Pres. Lincoln. Much of the time it was impossible that he should not be left to run at large. He was foolishly caressed and petted by people who wanted favors of his father, and who took this way of making a friend in the family, as they thought; and he was living in the midst of a most exciting epoch in the country's history, when a boy in the White House was in a strange and somewhat unnatural atmosphere. But I am bound to say that Tad, although he doubtless had his wits sharpened by being in such strange surroundings, was never anything else, while I knew him, but a boisterous, rollicking, and absolutely real boy.

Great was Tad's curiosity, in 1864, to know what was meant by the President's proclamation for the day of fasting and prayer. His inquiries were not satisfactorily answered, but from the servants he learned, to his great dismay, that there would be nothing eaten in the White House from sunrise to sunset on Fast Day. The boy, who was blessed with a vigorous appetite, took measures to escape from the rigors of the day. It happened that, just before Fast Day came, the family carriage was brought out of its house to be cleaned and put in order. Tad stood by, with feelings of alarm, while a general overhauling of the vehicle went on, the coachman dusting, rubbing, and polishing things about, quite unconscious of Tad's anxious watch on the proceedings. Pretty soon, drawing out a queer-looking handle from one of the boxes under the seat, the man brought to light a part of a loaf of bread, some bits of cold meat, and various other fragments of food from the larder. Tad, now ready to burst with anger and disappointment, said; "Oh! oh! give that up, I say! That's my Fast Day picnic!" The poor lad, from dread of going hungry, had cautiously hidden, from day to day, a portion of food against the day of fasting, and had stood by while his hoard was in danger, hoping that it might escape the eyes of the servants.

He was consoled by a promise from his mother, to whom he ran with his tale of woe, that he should not suffer hunger on Fast Day, even though his father, the President, had proclaimed a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer for all the people.

One day, Tad, in search of amusement, loitered into the office of the Secretary of War, and Mr. Stanton, for the fun of the thing, commissioned him a Lieutenant of United States Volunteers. This elated the boy so much that he went off immediately and ordered a quantity of muskets sent to the White House, and then he organized and drilled the house-servants and gardeners, and, without attracting anybody's attention, he actually discharged the regular sentries about the premises and ordered his unwilling recruits on duty as guards.

Robert Lincoln soon discovered what had been done, and as he thought it a great hardship that men who had been at work all day should be obliged to keep watch during the night to gratify a boyish freak, he remonstrated. But Tad would listen to nothing from his elder brother, and Robert appealed to his father, who only laughed at the matter as a good joke. Tad soon tired, however, of his self-imposed duties and went to bed. The drafted men were quietly relieved from duty, and there was no guard at the President's mansion that night, much to Mr. Lincoln's relief. He never approved of the precaution of mounting guard at the White House. While Tad sported his commission as Lieutenant, he cut quite a military figure. From some source he procured a uniform suitable to his supposed rank, and thus proudly attired, he had himself photographed.—*St. Nicholas.*

THE ANTI-TALK-ABOUT-YOUR-CLOTHES CLUB.

BY A. N. EVERETT.

"Are you going to have an exhibition at your school, Jennie?" said Aunt Kate Follett, one day early this Summer.

"Oh, yes, and you must be sure to come, Auntie. My new dress is almost done, and my sash and stockings and bow for my hair just match; it took mother all day yesterday to find them, she has an awful headache, when she came home, chasing into so many stores."

"You are going to take a part, I hear. What is it?"

"I recite something about 'Seven times two.'"

"Miss Ingelow's?"

"No: Miss Smith's, my teacher."

"I was speaking of the lady who wrote the poetry, Jennie."

"Oh, I don't know who wrote it, but, Auntie, I shall look so nice in my new dress! And Bessie Craddock, she says, 'Seven Times One,' and she's got the cunnigest blue dress—baby blue—and stockings and sash and boots—oh, such pretty blue boots, Aunt Kate! I did tease mamma for boots too, but she said no—flat. Don't you suppose you could coax her?"

Aunt Kate did not answer, but a queer, little puckered place began to come on her forehead and she looked straight at Jennie in the way that always made her feel, Jennie said, "as if Aunt Kate was seeing through and through her."

"Tell me more about this exhibition, Jennie," and Miss Follett sat down in the rocker on the piazza while Jennie cuddled down at her feet on a hassock.

"Well—let's see. We sing, you know, and, oh, I forgot, Nannie Lennox and Frank Stevens have a dialog. He's her father, just pretend you know, and she's a girl who flirts."

"Who does what?"

"Flirts. You funny Auntie, of course you know what that means;—she's to have all her sister's silver jewelry, bangles and a necklace and a fan with silver sticks, and she does look out real pretty from behind it and 'makes eyes,' and carries on right under her father's—Frank Stevens'—nose. He has glasses and a big watch chain and his shiny

The Farm.

[illegible] we cordially invite questions, [illegible] and also short communications on agricultural [illegible] reports etc., etc. Communications must be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with business. The full name and address must accompany the communication.

Information Wanted.

[illegible] the Blade Farm:

Will some one state through the Blade [illegible] experience with Noshelled Oats, (the [illegible] grow to me of a new Kind), how [illegible] and the value [illegible] I would like the address of [illegible] that can supply me with the seed [illegible] ground.—O. V. Test, Mt. [illegible] Co., Ill.

[illegible] reader of the Blade, I take the [illegible] to ask those who are interested in [illegible] if they know of any cure for worms [illegible] animals? Have seen a good [illegible] for poultry, but have never seen [illegible] What is used to color butter?—Mrs. G. W. Reid, Mt. Vernon, Jefferson.

The Cost of Beef--Some Figures Furnished by an Expert.

John D. Gillett, Illinois, a breeder and well known to those interested in cattle, makes the following statement of the cost of production of a steer [illegible] charging every needful expense to it. It is unnecessary to say that the interest derives its chief value from the fact that it comes from one whose experience is evidence that he has given the subject study and has tested his theories thoroughly by long-continued practice, and fully demonstrated their correctness:

Cost of calf at 12 months old	$ 3 00
Interest on cost of calf one year, at 6 per cent.	18
Pasture for calf one year, at 6 per cent.	4 00
Interest on value of cow	72
Pasture and feed of cow twelve months	12 25
Interest on value of bull	1 00
Pasture for bull one year	1 75
Interest on value of steer, at 6 per cent.	1 00
Pasture for steer one year	6 00
Interest on cost of steer at 24 months old	$ 29 00
Pasture for steer one year	35 00
Interest on cost of steer at 36 months of age	6 00
Pasture for steer one year	$ 35 00
Interest on cost of steer at 48 months of age	38 50
Pasture for steer one year	2 00
Interest on cost of steer at 60 months of age	2 80
Pasture for steer one year	$ 87 30

This estimate shows that at the end of the first 12 months of its life the well-fed steer can be made to give a profit of $29. In the second year he adds to this profit $21.70, and in the third year he adds nothing to the profit, but instead loses $81.77, since at the end of the 36 months there is a profit of only $154. If this may be taken as the general result of feeding steers, it appears that if the steer be sold at two years of age its feeder will make more money than can be made at any other period of the animal's life. Stronger argument in favor of using all reasonable means for securing early maturity will not be needed.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Starting Plants in the House or Hot-Bed.

Joseph Harris, author of "Walks and Talks on the Farm," etc., gives practical advice of great value upon the above subject in the *American Agriculturist* for December.

In the absence of a propagating house, much may be done in the way of starting early plants in one's dwelling or hot-bed. The principal impediment commonly experienced is in the difficulty of obtaining, in the Spring, the proper kind of soil ar compost to put in the boxes or hot-bed. Professional gardeners prepare the soil with great care the previous year, but if Winter finds it not so set in, and you have nothing ready, excellent results may be obtained by placing in the cellar a load or two of any good light sandy loam; the lighter and richer the better. In the Spring, before using, run it through a sieve, so as to remove all stones and lumps and rubbish. If you have it, mix a tablespoonful of superphosphate to each half bushel of soil; then put some peat—moss, or sphagnum, such as florists use for packing—dry it thoroughly and rub it fine, and to each peck of soil put to one or three quarts of this fine, dry sifted moss; mix carefully, and you will have as good a material for starting fine seeds as I have ever used.

Leaf-mold is a very fair substitute for loam. It contains much plant food, is light and porous, and contains considerable moisture. By leaf-mold I do not mean muck from the swamp, but the decomposed leaves and sand scraped up in the woods. Leaf-mold, like muck, varies considerably in richness and value. The best is obtained from beech, maple and oak woods. The leaves should be gathered the previous Autumn, and kept in the cellar until wanted. Before using, it should be mixed with equal parts of sand and sifted. For merely starting plants, rich soil is not essential. Seeds will germinate in moss and sand as well as in the richest mold. After the plants are started and begin to grow, a little plant food is necessary, and in this case leaf-mold is better than muck. Equal parts of soil, sand and well-rotted manure, made into a compost and worked over, and sifted until it is fine, is a favorable material for potting plants.

Peat-muck from the swamps is an extremely useful material for the gardener. In many sections of this country it can be obtained at little more than the cost of cutting, drying, and carting it. No gardener can have too much of it. It has many excellent qualities. It will make heavy soil light. It will make dry soil moist. It will make cold soil warm. It is an excellent absorbent of water and gases. It is itself a manure, and can be used to great advantage in our stables, cow houses and pig-pens, as well as for mixing with manure in our compost heaps. The practical difficulty is in getting the muck dry and keeping it dry. We want a place for storing it, and above all we want to form the habit of getting muck and using it on our farms and gardens. No one doubts its value, but we hardly know how to commence its use. It is, however, a very simple matter. We usually throw up the muck in the Summer and let it lie in a heap until Winter, then we have plenty of muck to draw it. Another plan is to throw it up in July, turn it over a few weeks later to hasten the drying, and, early in the Fall, before heavy rains set in, draw it to a shed, or stable, or barn, where it can be kept dry and ready for use at any time. The farmer who has a good supply of dried muck on hand will find it of great use in many of his gardening operations.

Salt as a Manure.

Since soda, it is essential in plant growth, is only required in small amounts, and chlorine, also essential for most plants, is still required in only small amounts, and common salt is found in minute quantities in most soils, chemists have asked why salt should be of any benefit as a manure, and, from theoretical grounds, have been disposed to deny that salt has any value as a manure. But practical farmers, not having the fear of theory before their eyes, have pointed to increased crops and asked, "How is it?"

There can be no conflict between practice and theory, because science is the classified result of practice. I have said enough to show that it is not enough to justify the rejection of a substance as manure to say that it is not "essential" to plant growth.

Let us see what explanation can be made for the use of salt in agriculture beyond the small amount required for the ash element. First, Many showed that solution of salt will render soluble the ammonia which is rendered into insoluble condition if not the case.

Atwater in the commissioner's report for 1878 says: "Something has been said about the use of ordinary salt as a fertilizer. One important office of the salt is to make soluble and consequently useful in the plant, the materials already locked up, as it were, in the soil. Supposing you have been putting on barnyard manure and other fertilizers. Some of the nutritive materials, for instance potash and phosporic acid, may perhaps have been taken up by the crop and remain there in a difficult soluble condition. Furthermore there are in the soil some of these ingredients that were in the original rock of which the soil is made up, and are still, so to say locked up, or, in other words, still remain in an insoluble form therein. One effect of salt, as is the case often times with gypsum and lime, is to set loose that potash as phosphoric acid. You must expect, therefore, in putting on salt, that its chief use will be, not as a direct nutriment to the plant, but rather as a means of setting other materials loose; and salt is very useful on this account because it is not readily observed in the upper layers of the soil, but often leaches through into the layers; and it will have the effect of setting these materials free all the way down.

The German farmers say, however, that you must be careful in the use of salt. If you put on too much it injures the vegetation. Further, it will not do to put on loose soil. A very loose, sandy soil is not ordinarily benefited by the application of salt. Again, it is best applied to soils which contain considerable humus. And, finally, it should be used on soils which are in pretty fair condition as regards the contest of fertilizing elements. On soils which are not too loose, which have a good amount of humus, and which are in pretty fair condition as regards the amount of fertilizing material, organic and inorganic, contained in them, it is oftentimes a good thing to apply salt.—*Ex.*

Corn as a Renovating Crop.

Dr. E. Lewis Startevant, Director of the New York Experiment Station, has the following to say on this subject:

The corn plant may be said, as the result of our digging and washing out of roots, to be a shallow feeder. An abundant supply of small fibrous roots may be seen to penetrate the upper four inches of the soil in every direction at least three feet from the plant, and probably still further, but the plants which we had under observation were in the field with other plants, and we could not mark clearly individual roots beyond this distance, although the effect of fertilizers supplied seemed to be evident in the growth of the plant in many cases to the distance of ten or more feet. A system of coarser roots, fewer in number, passed downward from the corn plant to the depth of three feet one inch upon our clay soil, and these cannot be supposed to contain 1-1000 part of the feeding surface of the smaller roots in the upper strata of the soil. One corn plant whose roots we washed out showed the fibrous roots to occupy the upper four inches of the soil, one root penetrating the clay to the depth of 29 inches. The upper soil was filled with a net work of fibrous roots, not only underneath the plants, but also for the distance of 2½ feet on either side, when the roots from the adjoining hills became intermingled and checked our observation.

The fact that corn possess deep roots may offer an explanation as to why corn in a certain measure seems a renovating crop, and is believed by some to obtain nitrogen from the atmosphere or some source of supply not furnished by our fertilizers, because these roots very probably bring nitrogen from the lower areas of the soil as well as the water. The facts of culture add some support to this view. Upon pasture land in New England which has been run down and which seems incapable of growing grasses any longer in luxuriance, corn may be planted without fertilizer with the almost certainty of a more than average crop, while the reports from many parts of the country upon the use of fertilizer indicate that less nitrogen needs to be applied than theory would seem to indicate as necessary.

Winter Care of Live Stock.

There are a few general rules for the care of live stock in Winter, which are of universal application:

First—They should lie dry, whether bedded or not. A dry floor is far better than wet bedding. Spar or slat floors, through which urine will quickly pass, and which give the animals a level standing place, are especially to be advised. A good degree of comfort may be had on such floors, but a full supply of dry litter—straw leaves, swamp hay, etc.—certainly makes all kinds of stock more comfortable.

Second—Shelter saves fodder, wherever lumber can be easily obtained, to a degree which few practical men are aware of. The warmer the stables are, the better, except perhaps for sheep. But with close, warm stables, it is essential that the manure heap should be where it would not contaminate the air, and that there should be perfect ventilation, so arranged as not to cause drafts of air.

Third—As to feed. This should be given with the utmost regularity and uniformity—never more than will be all eaten up long before the next feeding time. Then the animals have an appetite for their food, so that course fodder may be first given, to be followed with better, and by grain in some form, if this be a part of the daily ration. This is no doubt the most economical system, securing the least waste and best digestion of all kinds of fodder used in the ordinary way.

Fourth—Grooming and care of the animals are a most valuable means of keeping them in health as well as of saving feed. The skin of an animal existing in a state of nature is washed by every shower, brushed and carded by every bush, licked by its mates, rubbed by the ground in rolling, and in various ways kept free from accumulations of its own exfoliations, from the stoppage of its pores by sweat, and from its own inherent filthiness. A healthy skin means warmth, health, life and vigor, other things being about right, and we can secure this only by grooming.—*Col. M. C. Weld, in American Agriculturist for December.*

Hints for the Fattening Season.

No green food is now desirable. All you are aiming for is to put additional flesh upon fowls, and to do this in the shortest possible time. So long as they eat well they will continue in weight up to a certain period, and two to three weeks will bring them to their best. If they become cloyed and lose their appetite at an earlier date, after thus being cooped up, kill them off at once. They have reached the most profitable day of their existence, and will no longer improve in the desired direction. In this simple way we have fattened many previously well-kept fowls in three weeks' time satisfactorily, and we have known many hundreds thus fattened that have dressed in some days less time; the mode thus briefly recommended being economical, as well as expeditious, cleanly, and very convenient. A greater amount of flesh can be produced in proportion to the grain fed, when confinement is resorted to, and, if the processes are well attended, and the term of incarceration does not last too long, there is not much danger of disease.

We take it for granted that it will be understood that your birds, when cooped up for this purpose, shall be free from vermin, and during their confinement that they must be kept so. No greater drawback to the growth and improvement of domestic fowls exists than the presence of this pest, on either sides, when the roosts from the adjoining hills became intermingled and checked our observation.

The fact that corn possess deep roots may offer an explanation as to why corn in a certain measure seems a renovating crop, and is believed by some to obtain nitrogen from the atmosphere or some source of supply not furnished by our fertilizers, because these roots very probably bring nitrogen from the lower areas of the soil as well as the water. The facts of culture add some support to this view. Upon pasture land in New England which has been run down and which seems incapable of growing grasses any longer in luxuriance, corn may be planted without fertilizer with the almost certainty of a more than average crop, while the reports from many parts of the country upon the use of fertilizer indicate that less nitrogen needs to be applied than theory would seem to indicate as necessary.

Farm Management.

No fixed rules can be laid down for the management of farms. The soil of one Township may be best fitted for growing some kind of grain, while the adjoining ones can be most profitably devoted to live stock. No two farms situated side by side are exactly alike. The distance from market, the demand for special products, and, not the least, the individual taste of the farmer, have all much weight in determining the system of farm management that it is best to adopt. Those who have given the most thought to this subject, are the slowest to advise any general system to be applied to every farm. It is like a garment that is intended to fit all persons, and suits none. Every year of progress made in agricultural knowledge teaches more forcibly than previous ones, the truth that the farmer must rely largely upon his own intelligence and judgment in working out the best system for his own farm. Even in so seemingly a trifling matter as the pruning of a grape-vine, the wisest vineyardist can only give general rules, and each grape grower must adopt them to the peculiarities of each vine. —*American Agriculturist for December.*

Value of Skimmed Milk for Fattening Pigs.

There has been and is yet a great deal of contradictory discussion and evidence as to the value of skimmed milk for growing and fattening pigs. A scale and booked test of its value has recently been made by Mr. L. C. Allen, of Michigan, and of it he writes thus to the New York *Tribune*: "September 18, two pigs weighed 109½ pounds. They were shut up and fed exclusively on skimmed milk. September 25 they weighed 124½ pounds, having consumed 277 pounds of milk. At the end of another week under the same treatment, they weighed 139½ pounds, and had consumed 375 pounds of milk. At the end of another week they weighed 162 pounds, and had consumed 200 pounds of milk and 29½ pounds of whole old corn. They were weighed each time Monday morning before being fed. It will be observed that the second week shows a poorer result than either of the others. This was caused by their being fed by an Irishman, who stuffed them all they could drink much of the time, and it soured them."

—Most violent explosions of coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute

The Sunday School.

Fourth Quarterly Review.

LESSON 15, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1882.

Titles and Golden Texts.

1. THE ANOINTING AT BETHANY.

She hath done what she could.—Mark 14: 8.

2. THE PASSOVER.

It is the sacrifice of the Lord's passover.—Exod. 13: 27.

3. THE LORD'S SUPPER.

For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do shew the Lord's death till he come.—1 Cor. 11: 26.

4. THE AGONY IN THE GARDEN.

Surely he hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows.—Isa. 53: 4.

5. JESUS BETRAYED AND TAKEN.

The Son of man is betrayed into the hands of sinners.—Mark 14: 41.

6. JESUS BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

He is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth.—Isa. 53: 7.

7. JESUS BEFORE PILATE.

He is despised and rejected of men.—Isa. 53: 3.

8. JESUS MOCKED AND CRUCIFIED.

They pierced my hands and my feet.—Psa. 22: 16.

9. HIS DEATH ON THE CROSS.

Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree.—1 Peter 2: 24.

10. AFTER HIS DEATH.

Truly this man was the Son of God.—Mark 15: 39.

11. HIS RESURRECTION.

Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept.—1 Cor. 15: 20.

12. AFTER HIS RESURRECTION.

And he said unto them, Go ye unto all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.—Mark 16: 15.

Hints for the Primary Teacher.

This lesson may properly be not only a review of the quarter, but also of the life of Christ calling back from the children the instruction of the whole year. The golden text for the quarter might be a few words from 1 Peter 2: 21, put on the board, and repeated several times by the scholars.

CHRIST ALSO SUFFERED FOR YOU.

As you proceed, and answers are given, put also on the board some of the leading words of various lessons: such as betrayed, forsaken, denied, condemned, spit upon, stricken, mocked, scourged, crucified.

A review should be mostly an exercise of judicious questioning, and not a repetition of narative or information given by the teacher. Nearly all our lessons for the past quarter have been about the sufferings of Jesus, and we have studied three months about what took place in a very few days. Our first lesson showed the hatred and deceit of many, the plan of betrayal and the loving act of one of whom Jesus said "she hath done what she could." What was the name, and what had she done? Who were they who wanted to "take him by craft, and put him to death?" Would they have thought of asking one of his twelve disciples how they could take him? How then did they know that Judas would make a bargain with them For how much did Judas agree to betray Jesus? At what feast did Jesus say to his disciples, "one of you shall betray me?" Jesus always knew of the trials before him, but the keenness of his sufferings had fully begun when he knew that one of his own band had really promised to sell his Master's body.

Which two disciples did Jesus send into the city to prepare for them to eat the passover? Where did he tell them to go? Whom should they see and follow? Did that servant with a pitcher of water know that in his lowly work he was serving Christ the Lord? What place was furnished and prepared for the passover? As they sat at the table what did Jesus take and bless and break? What did he say when he took the cup and gave thanks? What did Jesus ask his friends to do to show forth his death till he come? When Jesus told them that they should all be scattered that night, which disciple was sure that he would never be offended because of Christ? What did Jesus say Peter would do before the cock crowed twice? When they sang a hymn and went out, to what place did they go? What disciples did Jesus take with him into the garden? What did they do while he prayed? What were some of the words of Jesus' prayer? What burden was Jesus bearing in his agony in the garden? Who came with a multitude with swords and staves? What was the token agreed upon? Who, when he saw Jesus was betrayed, took a sword and cut off a man's ear? Where did all the disciples forsaken? Where was he led, bound, in the night? Could the priests and elders find any charge against him? What false witness was borne? When the high priest asked, "Art thou the Christ?" what did Jesus answer? By whom was he three times denied? What did Peter do when the Lord turned and looked on him? In the morning, after the elders and scribes consulted again, to whom did they send Jesus? What did Pilate ask him? Was he guilty? Why did not Pilate thought he might release Jesus? What did the people say about it? What did they answer when Pilate asked, "what will ye then that I shall do with him whom ye call the King of the Jews?" After Jesus was scourged, what were some of the ways they mocked him? By whom was he smitten? What did they mockingly call him? As they led him out of the city, what did they lay upon his shoulders to carry?

What did the soldiers do with Jesus' garments when he was crucified? What title was put over his head? Who did they crucify with him? How was he reviled while on the the cross? What did he bear "in his own body on the tree?" At what hour did he die? What were some of the wonders in the six hours while he hung on the cross? When he was dead, who begged his body? Where and how was he buried? Who looked on to see where he was laid? When they came again after the Sabbath, what did they see? What did the angel say to them? To whom did Jesus show himself that day after he had risen? What was his last command to his disciples? Did they begin then to obey? With what will the earth be filled when the gospel is preached to every creature?

Now, let the rest of the golden text (1 Pet. 2: 21) be taught, and a brief review of the life of Christ show how he is an example, and how children can follow in his steps. In our first six months' study we learned how he went about doing good. Our third quarterly review was upon the last teachings of Jesus; combine all these, and, if possible, get from the children expressions of belief in his mercy, his power to forgive and save, his perfect life as an example, and his death as an atonement for us all.

Here is a little threefold cord of prayer that will bind you to Jesus if you let it be your waking thought each morning. How many will take it for a New Year's motto?

Dear Lord, of thee three things I pray,
To know more clearly,
Love thee more dearly,
Follow more nearly,
Every day.

—*Faith Latimer in S. S. Times.*

Marshal Henry's Removal to be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—It is rumored that the nomination of Clayton MacMichael, to be Marshal of the District of Columbia, was briefly discussed by the Committee and that the Chairman was atborized to offer a resolution to this Senate in executive session calling upon the President for a statement of the causes for which Henry was removed.

Adelbert College Troubles.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 14.—The trouble at Adelbert College is settled. Pres. Cutler to-day told the expelled juniors to go home and return at the beginning of next term, when the faculty will reinstate them all. The students of other classes are attending recitations as usual. The present term closes next Wednesday.

The Value of a Husband, $250.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—In the suit of Jane Marlow against John Wall, a saloon keeper for selling her husband liquor to the extent of making him almost an imbecile, the jury gave a verdict of $250. She asked $5,000. The case was an aggravated one, and the guilt of the saloonist clear.

Prang's Christmas Cards.

The prize cards and others that Prang & Co. have prepared for this season are the finest ever produced in America. The prizes offered were so liberal as to induce an extraordinary competition, and the designs that won them are exquisite specimens of delicate decorative art. Miss Dora Wheeler received $2,000, and her design has been superbly printed for the first prize card. The committee of artists and the popular vote at the exhibition designated it as worty of the two prizes of $1,000 each. The other prizes were awarded to Walter Satterlee, Miss L. B. Humphrey (two prizes), Frederick Dielman, Miss Florence Tait and Alfred Fredericks. In all, $4,000 were thus given to the successful contestants. All attempts to describe these cards must necessarily fail, as they are beyond description.

PENSIONS.

Claims Filed, Allowed and Pending from Three States—Names of Revolutionary Pensioners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The following shows the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky before the Pension Bureau; the number who are and who are not entitled to arrears of these two classes, and also a sub-classification of the invalids, widows, minor children and dependent mothers and fathers, showing in each class the number who have applied, the number allowed pensions, and the number of claims now pending:

OHIO.

	Total No.
Applications	72,227
Admitted entitled to arrears	31,709
Admitted not entitled to arrears	6
Cases pending entitled to arrears	31,464
Pending not entitled to arrears	6,061
Invalids applied	46,776
Invalids admitted	20,206
Applications by invalids now pending	20,570
Widows who have applied	9,053
Widows admitted	6,284
Applications by widows now pending	3,669
Minors who have made applications	5,641
Minors admitted	4,853
Applications now pending	788
Applications filed by dependents	6,867
Applications admitted which have been filed by dependents	3,333
Applications by dependents now pending	3,534

INDIANA.

Enlistment	202,530
Applications filed	54,921
Admitted entitled to arrears	29,671
Admitted not entitled to arrears	1
Applications pending entitled to arrears	28,239
Applications pending not entitled to arrears	4,871
Invalids who have filed applications	37,100
Invalids admitted	15,464
Applications filed by invalids now pending	21,636
Applications made by widows	7,443
Applications made by widows admitted	4,359
Widows' claims now pending	3,134
Minors who have filed applications	5,876
Admitted	5,124
Yet pending	752
Applications filed by dependents	4,452
Admitted	1,864
Yet pending	2,588

KENTUCKY.

Enlistments	71,564
Applications filed	20,410
Admitted entitled to arrears	8,042
Cases pending entitled to arrears	10,395
Cases pending not entitled to arrears	1,033
Applications filed by invalids	12,548
Admitted	3,575
Pending	8,973
Applications filed by widows	3,764
Admitted	1,895
Yet pending	1,429
Applications filed by minors	1,982
Admitted	1,544
Pending	438
Applications filed by dependents	2,536
Admitted	1,028
Pending	1,528

The following are the names of the surviving widows of revolutionary soldiers, and soldiers who are pensioners residing in Ohio and Indiana, and their place of residence as shown by the roll of June 30, 1882: Catharine Cline, Cincinnati, Hamilton County, O.; Nancy Riley, Hamilton, Butler County, O.; Elizabeth Davis, Morganville, Morgan County, O.; Marion Fletcher, Little Hocking, Washington County, O.; Fannie Chance, Winslow, Pike County, Ind.; Clarissa Lindsey, Vincennes, Knox County, Ind.; Nancy Walters, Clarksburg, Decatur County, Ind.

MRS. COLLINS

Released from the Insane Asylum at Buffalo—She Refuses to Return Home.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13.—The case of Mrs. Martha J. Collins, who since the 19th of October has been an inmate of the State Insane Asylum in this city, has excited more than ordinary interest. Mrs. Collins is the wife of N. R. Collins, of Bradford, Pa.; she is about 57 years of age, of very respectable appearance. This morning she was brought before Judge Smith. A motion for her discharge from the asylum was made on the ground that the Judge by whom she was committed exceeded his authority in that she is a resident of a foreign State. On that point the attorney for the State authorities suggested to the authorities that they (the asylum authorities) had determined to release her about the time the writ was served. Judge Smith then discharged the woman.

During the hearing Mrs. Collins' husband was present. At the conclusion he advanced to the side of Mrs. Collins and offered to shake hands. She accepted his offered hand, but when he stepped close, she drew back and refused to hold any communication with him. She asked her attorney if she was free. He answered, "Yes." Her husband then offered her a seal skin cloak, but she declined it. Collins then attempted to sit beside her; she drew away her chair and said she would hold further converse at her lawyer's office. Dr. Andrews, before leaving the room shook hands with Mrs. Collins, saying he hoped she had no fault to find with the asylum authorities. She answered, "No, doctor; I had none after a friend of mine who called on me informed me that I was not, as you represented, a pauper patient, but that my husband was paying my expenses; after that time you gave me everything that I desired."

At the lawyer's office Mrs. Collins informed her husband she would return home with him if he would give her a written agreement to treat her as a wife should be treated and not incarcerate her in any other asylum. This Collins refused to do; he said he would give her his word to use her well, but would execute no document to that effect. On hearing this, Mrs. Collins announced her determination not to go back to Bradford with him, but instead would go to some of her friends in the City. This plan she has already put into effect. Mrs. Collins claims this is the third time she has been placed in an asylum by her husband.

PENSIONS.

The Commissioner's Report for 1882.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal year ended June 8, 1882, is issued. Commissioner Dudley says the bounty land laws should be generally remodeled and simplified. Congress should give thoughtful consideration to the entire subject of pensions, making disability rather than rank the measure of pensions, officers and men having been drawn from and returned to the same walks of civil life. There are now 117 different grades of pensions. It is proposed to give an officer the benefit of his actual rank as an act of simple justice. It is recommended also in order to place all war claims more nearly upon the same footing the limitation in section 4,718 be removed, so that cases barred by the three year limitation shall have their date of commencement at the time of filing application, rather than at the filing of the last evidence. Widows and mvalid soldiers of the regular army and navy, whose rights accrued since June 30, 1880, should be allowed a reasonable time to file their applications, and pensions should date from the commencement of accruing the right, instead of, as now, from the date of filing application. A yearly salary of $5,000 is recommended for pension agents.

Speaking of pension population the Commissioner expresses regret that no provision was made in the 10th census for its enumeration. The best approximation that can be made shows that of 2,063,391 soldiers who enlisted during the war, pensions have been applied for by or on account of only 25 per cent. The report concludes with the statement, from the best available information it appears there is a sorrowing population of little over one million, out of which claims for pensions in the future may be made by those who incurred pensionable disabilities.

Union League of America.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The National Council of the Union League of America, had its annual session to-day. Resolutions were adopted favoring a plan for the harmonious action of the Republican party by means of the Union League. The following officers were elected: President, James S. Negley, Pittsburg; Vice Presidents, Charles W. Godard, New York; J. E. Bryant, Georgia; C. F. Scott, West Virginia; W. P. Canady, North Carolina; Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio; M. C. George, Oregon; W. J. Baxter, Michigan; S. A. McCallister, Delaware; William H. Chandler, New Hampshire, and William D. Forten, Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas G. Baker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, S. F. Gwinner, Pennsylvania; Treasurer, W. M. N. Alexander, New York; Chaplain, J. J. Cooper, Pennsylvania.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—The Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad elected John W. Garrett for the 25th consecutive term. Samuel Spencer was chosen Second Vice President, an office which he has been for some time vacant, and Orland Smith Third Vice President, in place of Spencer. Garrett announcee the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph between New York and Baltimore will be opened to-day.

OUR GRANDMOTHERS

taught their daughters that "a stitch in time saves nine." A pill in time saves not only nine, but ofttimes an incalculable amount of suffering as well. An occasional dose of Dr. Pierce's Pellets (Little Sugar-coated Pills) to cleanse the stomach and bowels, not only prevents diseases but often breaks up sudden attacks, when taken in time. By druggists.

—The Howe Scales took first premium at Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and other exhibitions. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago.

EGYPT.

Arabi's Banishment—War Between England and the Porte—The Sultan's Pitiable Condition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The Sun's special cable dispatch says: Next week Arabi and the other prisoners will embark with their families to Alexandria, and depart immediately for Ceylon. Each will give his parole to Lord Dufferin that he will not leave the island without the permission of the English Government, and each will be maintained there by the Government in a manner befitting his previous station. Arabi preferred London as a place of exile, but was not consulted. The Ceylon climate will agree with him better, and he will avoid being dined to death. Besides, he knows too much, and it is expedient that he should go to a place where his silence can be attendeci to.

The English Government was perfectly well aware that the Sultan had committed an act of war against England, and that she, in conducting a campaign against Arabi was really at war with the Porte, but it was not desirable that a formal admission and publication of the fact, and of her knowledge of it should be made, as in the trial of Arabi it necessarily would have to be made. Therefore Lord Dufferin summarily disposed of the State trials at Cairo, and the relations of England with Turkey were apparently undisturbed. The annexation of Egypt proceeds more comfortably, and with less attempt at disguise. The acknowledgement of the existence of a state of war between England and the Porte would have precipitated an outbreak between Austria and Russia which may not be long deferred in any event, but the apprehension of which, on the part of the German Chancellor, furnishes the explanation of Germany's course. In the meantime, the Sultan is the most abjectly wretched of all monarchs. The defeat of his projects in Egypt, the sword which England holds suspended over his head, the intrigues by which he is surrounded, the contempt with which he finds himself regarded in every Court in Europe, even in that of Russia, where he futilely offered Constantinople for a Russian garrison if Russia would interfere in Egypt—all these things have weakened his never too powerful intellect. There is insanity in his family and he shows symptoms of it. He is a prey to the most fearful fits of depression, becomes frantic in his terrors, wails and shrieks at his imaginary enemies, makes and unmakes ministers in 24 hours, and altogether presents a pitiable spectacle. His dread of assassination haunts him like a perpetual nightmare.

FRAZIER'S FIGHT

To Make Two Pupils Study Grammar —One Dead and the Other Seriously Wounded.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 12.—The tragedy at Cumberland, this County, which occurred yesterday, still continues to cause a great deal of excitement, both at Cumberland, which is but a small village, and in the surrounding country. From the confusion that prevailed yesterday, it was almost impossible to get a calm statement of the sad affair from any of the witnesses, but investigation to-day shows that the trouble which resulted in the blotting out of one young life, and may possibly send another soul across the dark river, grew out of a fight between Wm. C. Frazier, the school teacher at Cumberland, and two of his pupils. Frazier insisted that John Hayes, aged 20, and Charley Luse, aged 18, devote a portion of their time in school to the study of grammar. The young men objected to this and a hot dispute over the matter seems to have ensued between the teacher, who is but 23 years old, and his two pupils. The difficulty culminated yesterday morning, when Frazier insisted that his order on the subject should be obeyed. Hayes became involved in a bitter quarrel with Frazier over the matter, which finally resulted in the teacher and his two pupils becoming engaged in a regular knock-down fight in the school-room. The two boys, who were nearly as old and fully as large as Frazier, were getting the best of him, and, it is alleged, grew brutal in their treatment of him, whereupon Frazier drew his pocket knife to defend himself. At almost the first blow with his knife he stabbed John Hayes in the side, and also wounded Charley Luse. Hayes died almost instantly, and reports vary as to Luse's condition, some saying that he was dangerously injured, and others maintaining that he was only slightly hurt. As soon as the schoolmaster saw what terrible execution he had done with his knife he gave himself up to the authorities, and was brought to Cambridge and locked up in the Guernsey County Jail to await the Coroner's verdict. He is terribly agitated about the matter, though it is generally conceded that he acted in self-defense. The community is all excitement over the affair, as the parties engaged therein were all members of first-class families, Mr. Frazier being a nephew of Judge Frazier, of this place.

Important Land Decision.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A very important decision in a public land case was rendered by Mr. Justice Field in the Supreme Court. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska received a land grant and, under the act, filed a map of its location with the General Land Office, but it took no patent for the land. Before any notification of this fact reached the Nebraska office for the district where the land was situated, a settler filed his application for a section of the land included in the grant, and a patent was issued to him by the General Land Office. Another man purchased the same tract of land from the railroad company; hence the suit. The Court held that the land belonged to the man who bought of the railroad company. The company acquired title to the grant immediately on filing its map, irrespective of patents and notifications of the local Land Office. The man who held under the Government also sold up that the railroad company had not constructed its line according to the map filed. The Court held that this was a matter between the Government and the company, and that a third party had no interest in the matter, particularly as the land in this case was equally within the limits of the landgrant, whether the original or amended line were taken as the starting point. The only recourse the dispossessed holder of a Government patent for land granted to a railroad company now has is the Court of Claims.

Cane Growers' Association.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—The third annual Convention of the Mississippi Valley Cane Grower's Association met here to-day. Delegates were present from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Wisconsin. Hon. Geo. B. Loring was an interested auditor. He will deliver an address before the convention to-morrow. A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the propriety of this association asking Congress to purchase the copyright of Isaac L. Hedges' book, entitled "Sugar Canes, Their Products and Manufacture," was unanimously adopted. President Coleman read the annual address, which gave an interesting review of the sorghum industry, and showed its great importance to the country.

The Soldiers' Reunion.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 12.—It having been decided to hold a National Reunion of ex-soldiers here next Summer, the fixing of the time for the same is the next matter of importance. Maj. Neil and a number of ex-soldiers had a conference with the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture to-day, relative to the time it would be the most suitable for the Board in order to not conflict with the State Board. After talking the matter over it was thought that July 24, 25, 26, 27, would suit the best, and it is probable that that time will be agreed upon. That puts the Reunion and the State Fair about five weeks apart, as the Fair will be held in the last week of August and the first week of September, the Fair commencing perhaps, on the 27th of August.

Transferring Prisoners.

DETROIT, Dec. 12.—The Territory of Dakota having completed a prison of its own has begun the transfer of prisoners from the Detroit House of Correction to the new prison at Sioux Falls. Yesterday morning 29 of these prisoners left for their new home in charge of Warden Charles M. Koehler, formerly hall man at the Detroit prison. There are still 90 prisoners belonging to Dakota in the House of Correction here who will be transferred early in January.

Cashier Gibson Acquitted.

DETROIT, Dec. 13.—Wm. L. Gibson, ex-cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, at Flint, who has been on trial in the United States Court for alleged violation of the National Bank law in making false entries, in his report to the Comptroller of the Currency, was acquitted to-day under instructions from the Court, the jury not leaving their seats.

Fifty Years for Illegal Liquor Selling.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Dec. 13.—The Police Court in Rutland has sent Mrs. Bridget Kennedy, of that place, to the House of Correction for a term of nearly 50 years for illegally selling liquor. She was convicted on 295 complaints, and being unable to pay the aggregate fines and costs, that sentence was imposed upon her.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, weak stomach, night sweats, and the early stages of Consumption, "Golden Medical Discovery" is specific. By druggists.

CONGRESSIONAL.

47th Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

Another batch of petitions were presented in favor of the increase of pensions to one-armed and one-legged soldiers.

Sen. Slater presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, of Astoria, Oregon, asking immediate forfeiture of the land grant of the Oregon Central Railroad. Referred. Also, a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Oregon in favor of the passage of the bill to incorporate the Nicaraugua Canal. Referred.

Sen. Morgan, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably without amendment, the bill to exclude public lands in Alabama from operation of laws relating to mineral lands.

Sen. Ferry introduced a bill to amend the pension laws by increasing the pension of soldiers and sailors who lost an arm or a leg in the service. Referred.

Sen. Rollins introduced a bill to amend the act re-establishing the Court of Alabama Claims and for the distribution of other unappropriated monies of the Geneva award. Referred.

Sen. Slater introduced a bill to forfeit unearned lands of the Oregon Central Railroad Company. Referred.

Sen. Van Wyck offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any corporation is constructing a railroad through the Mobra military reservation without authority from Congress, and whether the military authorities have assented thereto, and for what reason.

Sen. Hawley, from the Committee on

News of the Week

TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

Lord Derby has accepted the Secretaryship for India.

Two earthquake shocks were felt in St. Thomas, Dec. 4.

It is stated that Gen. Ignatieff will reenter the Ministry of Domains.

Geo. R. Sims, of Indianapolis, accused of pension frauds, pleaded not guilty.

A little girl named Moss, at Waterloo, O., fell into the fire and burned to death.

Edward Haskell, the New Bedford dry goods dealer, who shot himself on Saturday, is dead.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Seventeenth Ohio District will be held at Bellaire, Dec. 19.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has authorized the printing of an English newspaper in St. Petersburg.

It is thought in some quarters that proceedings against Davitt, Healy and Quinn will be allowed to drop.

L. H. Dean, a brakeman, with relatives at Cleveland and Galion, was killed by cars at Columbus, Sunday.

Capt. Ed. Cox, who killed Col. Robert A. Alston, in Georgia, four years ago, has been pardoned by Gov. Stephens.

The Adelbert students have all surrendered, but personal apologies are being demanded of the few who stood out.

Prof. Boss writes from Santiaga that the American observations of the transit of Venus were completely successful.

At a meeting of the trustees it was stated that the East River bridge would be opened for foot passengers by the middle of January.

Mr. Thomas F. Galway, editor of the Catholic World, of New York, was married to Mrs. Mary F. Mitchell, of Cincinnati.

At San Francisco, Nilsson had a hearty reception from a full audience at the Grand Opera House. The royal party occupied a box.

A person named Foster Simpson, of Oswego, N. Y., dropped dead in the streets of Louisville, Ky. He was a commercial traveler.

Patrick Higgins was found guilty of participation in the murder of the two Huddys, and sentenced to be hanged next month.

A Delaware dispatch says the junior class of the Ohio Wesleyan University will be expelled for sympathizing resolutions with the Adelberts.

At Springfield, O., fire destroyed Deardorf, Bean & Leffel's factory of bicycles, tricycles and wheelbarrows; loss, $35,000; insurance $20,000.

Hon. Clinton Briggs for over 20 years a prominent lawyer and statesman in Nebraska, and resident of Omaha, was killed by falling off a train at Afton, Iowa.

The Erie Dispatch has been sued for libel by Mrs. Gross, alias Emma Weldon, an adventuress, who has been victimizing parties at Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown and elsewhere.

The Faculty of the Chicago University suspended two students for imprudence and insubordination in connection with recent troubles there. Bad feeling prevails, and more suspensions may follow.

The statement that the Mexican authorities are to make a claim on the United States for Galveston Island, on which is located the City of Galveston, is denied by Congressman Reagan, of Texas.

The trial of Matt Zimmerman for murder concluded Saturday at Kearney, Neb. The jury found a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and Zimmerman was sentenced to be hanged at Meriden, Neb., April 21st next.

The National Board of Health has appealed to different Boards throughout the country for authority to sign a petition to Congress, asking the reinstatement of the Board in quarantine matters, and for additional appropriations.

Michelango Cactani, of Rome, Duke of Sermoneta, is dead. He belonged to the family of Pope Boniface VIII., and was highly accomplished in literature and the arts. He lost his sight nearly 20 years ago.

Suicides are alarmingly frequent in the Prussian army. Recently a cadet shot himself at the Rudetzkaserne; a lieutenant killed himself at a ball at Spandau, and another officer died by his own hand in Paris. Deaths by dueling are also frequent.

An anti-terrorist association, the object of which is to oppose the project of the Nihilists, has been formed at St. Petersburg. Branches will be established at Paris, Nice, Geneva, Zurich, London, Berlin, Koenigsberg, Bucharest and Constantinople.

The President has finally decided, it is stated, to refuse a commutation of sentence in the case of James Leighton Gilmore, formerly of Steubenville, O., condemned to death for murder of a man in Colorado, who has been respited to Friday of this week.

The House Committee on Appropriations adopted an amendment to the Postoffice appropriation, which provides that all roads which have been granted bond subsidies, in addition to land grants, shall be reduced to 50 per cent. below the amount paid other roads for carrying mails.

The War Department is informed that two Sergeants of Cavalry and two Indian scouts struck the camp of Halfbreeds and Crees on the Milk River, 30 miles, captured with their horses, leaving behind 58 carts and harness, 20 hides, 16,000 pounds of meat and other property.

Two weeks ago Postmaster Carlins, of La Salle, Ill., suppressed the mail issue of the La Salle County Democrat for alleged obscenity, and said is now pending in the Federal Court. Thursday he again suppressed an issue containing severe criticisms on him, as did the first one. There is much excitement in the town.

The Washington Star says: "There was some talk in the Court room after the acceptance of John H. Crane as juror in the star route trial to the effect that the prosecution had been compelled to use peremptories in getting this juror into the box." It seems his views regarding religion agree with those of Ingersoll.

William Slack, a freight conductor on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, fell from his train and was killed by the cars. No one saw him fall, but he was missed at Conneautville. The train being backed up, his head was found in one place and the mangled body scattered along the track for some distance.

The Secretary of the Treasury decides that sugars now made in Hawaii are not different within the meaning of the law from those made at the time the treaty was made, and are entitled to come into the United States free of duty. This ruling will have a direct bearing upon $3,000,000 duties upon sugars.

The Old South Church, of Boston, has voted to pay the family of the deceased pastor, Dr. Jacob M. Manning, his full salary, $4,000, up to next April, and for six years thereafter the sum of $3,000 annually. The church will also erect a monument to Dr. Manning's memory. No call has yet been extended to any clergyman to assume the vacant pulpit.

The President of the Senate will soon designate Senator Mitchell as Chairman of the Committee on Pensions; Senator Platt will continue as Chairman on Patents; Senator Van Wyck as Chairman of the Mississippi River Improvements Committee, instead of Mitchell—all of which is entirely agreeable to the gentlemen concerned.

Bailey, defeated Democratic candidate in the Eighth Wisconsin District, proposes to contest the seat of W. T. Price to Congress, on the ground of wholesale fraudulent voting in Northern and Jackson Counties, corruption and lavish expenditure of money and for other important reasons that Bailey does not deem prudent to make public.

The company which was formed last Spring in England and Canada, with a capital of $15,000,000, under the control of the Duke of Manchester and three other noblemen, to purchase 5,000,000 acres of land from the Canadian Pacific Road, bids fair to collapse. Its shares of 50 shillings have fallen in the Canadian market to 45 shillings, and an installment of 20 shillings has been called for February 1.

George Bliss says it is not true that he ever informed ex-Sen. Spencer that he could go to Europe, and that it is true that Spencer told a number of persons of National prominence that he did know of questionable transactions between Brady and Dorsey. Mr. Bliss adds that Spencer will be likely soon to have an opportunity to explain himself, under process, for contempt of court.

Inquiries among agencies of foreign insurance companies confirm the report of a large conflagration at Kingston, Jamaica, but it is thought the loss has been exaggerated. However, the damage is believed to be heavy, inasmuch as the large warehouses situated within the boundaries of the burnt district contain at this season of the year heavy stocks of sugar, rum and other merchandise for shipment to the United States and Europe.

Some time since the Bar of Philadelphia subscribed a fund for the erection of a statue to John Marshall, the great Chief Justice. This fund has increased to about $20,000, and Congress has added an equivalent sum. Mr. W. W. Story, the celebrated sculptor, and author of "Roba de Roma," "Talks about Rome," etc., is to be the artist. He has determined on a sitting figure. It is to be made of marble, and located on one of the public squares of Washington. Mr. Story is now in Washington, and is receiving a good deal of social attention.

Eighty-thousand-dollar fire at Kansas City, Mo.

Gallipolis, O., suffered a $40,000 fire Friday night.

Pavilion Hotel, Staten Island, burned. Loss, $50,000.

Two deaths from smallpox at Louisville during the last week.

It is stated the Boers have captured the Kaffir Chief Mampoer.

Owen Dillon, of Baltimore, was fined $1,000 for selling lottery policies.

Twenty persons are under treatment for smallpox at the Minneapolis pest-house.

George Howard, a Detroit news agent, is under arrest for picking a lady's pocket.

Josiah King, senior partner of the Pittsburg Gazette Publishing Company, is dead.

The Ripley National Bank of Ripley, Ohio, is authorized to begin business. Capital, $100,000.

John Roach, the famous ship-builder, has borrowed $25,000 on his residence in Fifth avenue, New York.

Rev. H. M. Scudder, of Brooklyn, has been installed as pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, Chicago.

The Rock Island & Peoria round house burned. Building and contents, including one engine, are a total loss.

The Unitarian Club of Boston will try to raise $200,000 with which to erect a building for the American Unitarian Association.

Nine cases for violation of liquor laws were tried in the Detroit police court yesterday. All the defendants were discharged.

Near Shady Dell, Georgia, Surrey Williams, colored, whipped his 16-year-old daughter in such a brutal manner that she died.

Wm. H. Leister, aged 46, a Clerk in the Adjutant General's office at Washington, killed himself. He was a citizen of Bellefontaine, O.

Rep. Joe Blackburn says he is going into the Speakership contest because he believes he is the choice of his own delegation and of the South.

At Newburyport, Mass., the recount of votes makes William A. Johnson, Democrat, Mayor, instead of Benjamin Hale, Republican.

William Anderson, owner of coal mines and woolen mills, has made an assignment to John Parker, of Findlay. No statement of assets or liabilities.

The Commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company received the past year $455,334. Another dividend will be paid, requiring $388,527.

A European Company, headed by Benjamin Newgas, of Liverpool, has just completed the purchase of 100,000 acres of cotton lands in Arkansas.

In a census bulletin just issued Gen. Francis A. Walker replies to certain newspaper criticisms on the result of the inquiry into manufacturing statistics of cities.

Gov. Foster has appointed Hon. H. J. Reinmund, of Lancaster, member of the Board of State Farm Trustees, in place of Judge William L. Rigby, deceased.

At Fort Wayne, Ind., Saturday evening, the First Presbyterian Church building was totally destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $25,000; insurance, $14,000. Cause, a defective flue.

Canon Bernard, who absconded from Belgium with the funds of the diocese of Tournay, aided the Commissary of Police in recovering $28,000 from Boston and $5,000 from New York.

Polly Guernsey, a nurse girl, of Meadville, fell down stairs with a babe in her arms. She held the child so that it escaped unhurt, but she received injuries on the spine from which she died.

Indian scouts assert that the Apaches in Chihuahua are under the command of Nana, the celebrated chief who was reported killed last year. The whole State of Chihuahua is in arms.

The nomination yesterday of John P. Baker to be Paymaster in the Army was made at the request of Sec. Lincoln. This appointment has been pending since before Pres. Garfield's death.

Lord Hartington, in a speech at Manchester, rejected the idea of a protectorate for Egypt. England, he said, ought not to remain in Egypt longer than was absolutely necessary to restore order.

At Philadelphia, the jewelry establishment of J. A. Ephraim, on Chestnut street, was closed by the Sheriff upon an attachment, for $7,047, obtained by Morgan & Headley, diamond merchants.

William Edwards, a prisoner en route for the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., in charge of the Sheriff of Cabell County, W. Va., jumped from the train three miles east of Zanesville and was killed.

The Texas Legislature will meet in Austin January 9, 1883. A United States Senator will have to be chosen January 23, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to serve for six years from the 4th of next March.

At Montgomery, Ala., a youth named Burke, aged 18, fatally shot his brother-in-law, Gus McCurdy. The first shot was with a pistol, the second with a shot gun. McCurdy is a well-known sporting man.

The cut of logs at the local mills at Minneapolis the past season was 286,000,000 feet of lumber, 120,000,000 shingles, 56,000,000 lath, against 254,000,000 of lumber, 87,000,000 shingles and 70,000,000 lath in 1881.

At a dance at the house of William Granklin, Lincoln County, Tenn., Newton Copeland shot David Franklin, the floor manager. Copeland was intoxicated. Franklin died in a few hours. Copeland escaped.

Mary Cross, colored, 40 years old, sentenced to two years in the Covington jail, Nov. 2, for shooting at Robert Hemingray, has steadily refused food since, and declares her intention to starve to death.

The freight blockade west of Buffalo is becoming worse daily. If it is not speedily removed every side track from Buffalo to Cleveland will be filled, which will, of necessity, operate as a stall further embarrassment in the movement of trains.

Near Mt. Pleasant, Ia., Patrick Slattery shot and instantly killed his step-mother Tuesday. He left a note to his brother, saying: "This is what drink has done for me," and fled. The home had been the scene of turmoil and alcoholism a long time.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Nickel Plate will take place in Cleveland on January 17, and at that time it is said that Vice Pres. W. K. Bidwell will resign. He will rest a few months, and then probably take charge of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia.

Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, has appointed Oliver Wendell Holmes, jr., to the Supreme Bench in place of Judge Lord, resigned. The appointee, who is a son of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, has long had a reputation among members of the bar for scholarship and legal knowledge.

Commissioner Daniels, of the Colorado pool, gives notice that from Jan. 1st the emigrant rate between the Missouri river and Colorado points will be abolished, and the only rates allowed between these points will be: First-class, $25; second, $22, with 50 cents added for St. Joe and Council Bluffs.

Parks Lemaine and his two sisters, Flora and Alice, were killed on the railway at Tipton station, Pa. They were returning home from prayer meeting, walking on the track. They stepped off the track to avoid a passing train, and in doing so were run down by the express train on the other track. All were young and unmarried.

The trial of George Lenhard, indicted for the massacre of the Wieber family, which took place at Evansville on the morning of the 12th of August last, began yesterday. Wieber, who lived in a lonely spot in the suburbs of that City, was butchered in his bed, together with his wife and six-year-old son, with a hatchet and a knife.

At Somerville, New Jersey, Theodore Wilson, Charles Webber, and William Spring broke jail Monday. They dug through a thick wall in one of the cells and got into a ventilator. The lifting of a large stone, which covered the ventilator, led them into the street from a window of which they dropped 15 feet to the ground. Spring was retaken.

With a view to guarding, as far as possible, against such land frauds as those recently reported from Dakota and other pares of the West, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the approval of Sec. Teller, has issued a circular letter to Registers and Receivers of United States Land Offices with regard to declaratory statements of homestead applicants.

The National Federation of Labor Unions adopted an address to the trades unions and labor assemblies of the United States, congratulating the workmen of the United States that the greatest power conferred on any body of civilized men, the law making power of 50,000,000 of freemen, has voluntarily stepped forward to arbitrate between the poor and rich in the unequal contest which has so long been going on between thoroughly organized capitalists and poorly organized laborers.

The Story Without an End.

At the City of New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, Nov. 14, (always Tuesday,) under the sole management of Gens. G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va., the Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery occurred, and these historically famous warriors put their own signatures, a fac simile of which is published in the advertisement of the Company that all was fairly done. It resulted as follows: Ticket No. 82,116 drew $75,000, the first capital prize—J. M. Dixon, an Insurance Agent of Ennis, Tex., had one-fifth, as did also Mrs. Josephine Miller, No. 319 E. 53d street, New York City. Among others, No. 83,353 drew the second prize, $25,00—sold in fifths—two (2) to Charles Howatt, a sailor on the schooner "Lucy May," of Newburyport, Mass., and one-fifth to Chas. Noe, a journeyman cigar maker, No. 60 New Church street, New York City; one to Herman Trosberg, also in New York City. Ticket No. 38,719 drew the third prize of $10,00, two-fifths of which were held by W. T. Clarke, a real estate agent in S. 8th street, Philadelphia, and one by Emil Weldig, No. 1042 Magazine street, New Orleans. There were many others, but, some don't want their names published; but this is enough to encourage others.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Congressman Dezendorf's Scheme—Synopsis of the Supreme Court Decision in the Case of Gen. Curtis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Rep. Dezendorf, of Virginia, at the earliest opportunity, will introduce a bill prohibiting any person who holds a public trust or Government office of any kind from being a member of any Central, Executive or any other Committee of any political organization, from being a delegate to a Convention of any political party, and from seeking to control the political action of his subordinates. It also prohibits any such person from taking part in any campaign as speaker or canvasser during the hours for which he is employed by the Government. The penalty for violation of these provisions is dismissal from office and ineligibility for appointment for five years.

A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in the political assessment case of Newton Morton Curtis, brought here by petition for a writ of habeas corpus. The opinion of the Court is that petitioner, an employe of the United States, was indicted in the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York and convicted under the act of August 16, 1876, prohibiting officers or employes of the United States not appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, from requesting, giving to or receiving from any other officer or employe of the Government any money or property or other thing of value for political purposes; upon his conviction he was sentenced to pay a fine and stand committed till payment was made; under this sentence he was taken into the custody of the Marshal and on his application a writ was issued by one of the Justices of this Court in vacation, returnable here at the present term, to inquire into the validity of his detention. The important question presented on the writ so issued is whether the act under which conviction was had is constitutional. The opinion of this Court was read by Chief Justice Waite. It holds the act is not one to prohibit all contributions of money or property by designated officers and employes of the United States for political purposes; neither does it prohibit them altogether from receiving or soliciting money or property for such purposes; it simply forbids their receiving from, or giving to each other; beyond this no restrictions are placed on any of their political privileges. The evident purpose of Congress in all this class of enactment has been to promote efficiency and integrity in the discharge of official duties and maintain proper discipline in the public service. Clearly such purpose is within the just scope of legislative power, and it is not easy to see why the act now under consideration does not come fairly within legitimate means to such end. A feeling of independence under the law conduces to faith in the public service, and nothing tends more to take away this feeling than a dread of dismissal. If contributions from those in public employment may be solicited by others in official authority, it is easy to see that what begins as a request may end as a demand, and that a failure to meet the demand may be treated by those having power of removal as a breach of some supposed duty growing out of the political relations of parties. The law contemplates no restriction upon giving or receiving except so far as it may be necessary to protect in some degree those in the public service against exactions through fear of personal loss. Political parties must always necessarily exist under a republican form of government, and when public employment depends to any considerable extent on party success those in office will naturally be for keeping the party to which they belong in power. The statute we are now considering does not interfere with this. The apparent end of Congress will be accomplished if it prevents those in power from requiring help for such purposes as a condition to continued employment. In our opinion the statute under which the petitioner was convicted is constitutional, his commitment in this case lawful, and the petitioner is remanded.

Justice Bradley read a dissenting opinion. He said he did not approve of enforced political assessments, but he thought Congress, in enacting the present law to prevent such assessments, had deprived the individual citizen of one of his inalienable rights, and in so doing had overstepped the limits of its constitutional authority.

BEECHER'S EXPERIENCE

As a Grain Gambler—A Part of His Profession to Deal in Futures.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher appeared before the Senate Committee on Grain Corners to-day. He said that if any man could buy all the wheat in the country and so starve the people, he would be a criminal of the deepest dye. He thought the species of gambling carried on by merchants was far less injurious upon public morals than are the effects produced by church fairs and religious lotteries.

He has been, he said, a member of the Gospel trade 43 years. "I have a notion," he said, "that a man with a long head foresees his advantage over his neighbors in these speculations, but on that account these speculations should not be counted immoral. I regard the age in which we live as an age of combinations. I think it is part of my profession to deal in futures. There are two ways of dealing in futures—one in realities, the other in risks and chances. A man may sell what he does not exist. One, or 20 men, who looked ahead, and were sufficiently sagacious to prophesy what would come to pass in the future, and were right in their conjectures, would thereby reap a profit. I cannot see that such actions are illegitimate. There is little danger of famine in this country. If you ask me the gospel side of the subject, you are all wrong. I look at the top to the bottom of society there is no man who "Loves his neighbor as himself," but as a mere commercial judgment, I do not see a cause for any special complaint.

Supply and demand are the minor principles which regulate prices. The law of price is the law of brain. The value of the finest silk dress ever made is what a lady is willing to pay for it, and that is determined by the vanity of the fool who bids highest. To a railroad company my place in Peekskill might not be worth $10; to me it is worth $40,000. There is nothing in our civilization but what calls for intermedial men. One man makes chairs, another stores them, a railroad takes them to a distant city, and they are sold to the consumer. In all selfishness is wrong, and all commerce is more or less selfish. Money-making in Wall street is an illusion. A public assembly can do very little for this. No law can make morality. I have been much enlightened since the commission has been in session. I have read more about Vanderbilt and Gould than they would ever need about me. I think it would be a good thing, gentlemen, if you would come down about once a year. I think that these investigations are great public instructors. I once bought a number of Panama shares and paid $400 a share for them. I was glad to get them. Then when I sold them out at $500 a share, I was glad to get rid of them. That is all I know of stock speculation." In the course of his testimony, speaking of public morals and bribery, the witness said: "There was George Washington. He could not be bribed, but he swore like a trooper."

DeLong's Alleged Ignorance.

CARSON, Nev., Dec. 18.—The following appears in the Appeal: Sen. Jones gives an account of DeLong's Arctic expedition which he got from Capt. Neibaum in San Francisco. Neibaum is a Russian, who was in the service of the Alaska Fur Company and was the last man from whom DeLong's party received provisions. He says: DeLong left my station, almost at the northern point of Alaska, and I furnished him at the order of the Alaska Fur Company with sledges, dogs and provisions. He took 27 dogs and one Indian. I account for the loss of the party on the theory that they killed the dogs. I do not believe DeLong knew anything about the undertaking. He also neglected to take the right kind of guns. DeLong refused a fowling piece I offered him, made expressly for the Arctic seas and climate. He said he wanted a gun for bears, not birds, and would not listen to me. The weight of the Remington rifles hampered him. They took no fishing tackle and all their chances for life were thrown away through ignorance. I liked DeLong, personally, but he was not the man to command an Arctic expedition.

A Man Murdered for 75 Cents.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Martin Hess was arrested early this morning on the charge of stabbing Frederick Dochterman, aged 35, in a hallway at No. 67 Forsyth street, causing instant death. Dochterman kept a liquor saloon at No. 69 Forsyth street and Hess resided next door. Hess, Dochterman, Frederick Lauber, and a man named Fisher were playing poker. Hess lost and owed 75 cents. Dochterman demanded the amount, and as Hess was unable to pay he ordered him out. He left threatening vengeance. About an hour later Dochterman went into the hallway to close the door, when Hess sprang upon him, plunging a large sheath knife into his bosom. Hess was arrested while getting into bed. The knife was found with him. Hess admitted the stabbing but said he did it in self defense. His wife states that he was arrested several times in Germany for attempting to take the lives of people. He has been in this country but six months and speaks no English.

A Dead Letter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The penal code was a dead letter to-day.

GRAIN CORNERS.

Jay Gould and Others Testify—The Standard Oil Company a Blessing in Disguise.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Jay Gould, in his testimony before the Committee on Grain Corners, among other things, said: Another panic in 1869 was known as "Black Friday," but perhaps the largest panic was that of 1873, caused by general overtrading and construction of railroads on credit. People wanted to sell and there were no persons to buy; capitalists got frightened and wanted to call in their money, and a panic ensued. Generally speaking, corners, dealings in futures and panics have alike good and bad effects upon commerce in general. The after effects are to make people more economical and more enterprising. I do not think it possible to prevent corners, etc., by any act of legislation, and I do not think that any National legislation is practicable, although some restrictions might be put upon these speculations, say to limit the prices of things. If Boards of Trade were to adopt constitutions which would provide that the settling price should not exceed 10 per cent. of the selling price, those extensions in corners could not exist. I would in every other particular make New York as free as the wind.

Lee Eastman, exporter of beef, testified that corners were detrimental to the public welfare. Heretofore dressed meats paid less than live, but live cattle shipments were better for the interests of consumers.

H. M. Flageler, Secretary of the Standard Oil Company, thought no business of any magnitude could be carried on unless dealings in futures were permitted. The subject of "corners" had, he maintained, been greatly exaggerated. Flageler could not say what the annual profits of the Standard Oil Company are, neither could he give the number of stockholders, etc. He was excused till Monday in order to furnish the necessary data.

Benjamin Brewster, Vice-President of the National Transit Company, and Director of the United Pipe Line Company, which controls 20,000 oil wells, spoke of the many benefits the public derived from the Standard Oil Company, which he averred, had been grossly misrepresented.

Whittier's Birthday.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—John G. Whittier, the poet, is celebrating his birthday anniversary and says: "It is rather a queer thing to congratulate a man upon that he was 75 years old," smilingly adding, "perhaps it was something to live so long in this wicked world." He thought the New England climate somewhat trying and quaintly said, "I am a New Englander, and I love New England, but my 75 years living here has failed to fairly acclimate me." He says of the amount of literary work he was doing this Winter that it was not much, nothing to speak of. "I have done too much already, such as it is. Then, I have so many letters to write that I scarcely find time to do much literary work worthy of the name. There is no man who ought to write much after he is 70, unless, perhaps, it may be Dr. Holmes. He ought to write from now on until he is 100. There is such a wonderful variety in his work that it seems a pity he should ever stop."

Mr. Whittier has many tokens from friends in different parts of the country and from England.

The Starch Pool.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—The National Starch Company, which has been in session at the Grand Hotel for the past four days, adjourned their meeting yesterday afternoon. The American Starch Company, of Columbus, of which Jas. E. Mooney is President, has joined the Association, and this fact was a matter of congratulation on the part of the members of the consolidated company. The closing of agencies in the principal cities of the United States was concluded. W. T. Conkling was selected to represent the company in Texas, and W. H. Lippincott for Pittsburg.

The company decided, after some discussion, to make no change in the prices for the present, and then adjourned to meet in this city again on the 10th of January.

The principal office of the company will be in Cincinnati. There is every promise that the consolidation will prove a splendid business stroke.

Confederate Bonds.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—An extraordinary demand has sprung up for Confederate bonds here to meet orders of English capitalists. Several brokers expressed their willingness to purchase the bonds. In answer to an inquiry as to what disposition was made of what was known to be a worthless security, Mr. Cox, a broker, said he had not the slightest idea as to what ultimately became of the paper. He only knew that for some time past he had been receiving large orders for the bonds, and he now had an order for any parcel of $1,000,000 worth. The day recently he bought over $500,000 worth. His orders are from a respectable London banking house, to which they are shipped. At present they are worth from $8.50 to $9.50 per $1,000, and a large block brought $9.75 a day or two ago. The orders are wholly for coupon bonds. Large quantities of them are being received here from the South.

Ex-Sen. Spencer's Flight.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 14.—It is thought here by some of ex-Sen. Spencer's friends that the report that he has gone to Montreal is untrue. They believe he started from Kingston eastward merely as a blind. He once attended school at Montreal. An old friend of his said that he believed Mr. Spencer went from Kingston to Windsor, there to cross to Detroit and proceed thence to his home in Nevada. The report sent out to the effect that a United States Marshal had been in Watertown looking for Spencer is entirely without foundation. No strange man looking for ex-Sen. Spencer had been there.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Destroy Star Route Papers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A fire occurred this evening in the third story of the building on F street, mainly occupied as law offices by Richard D. Merrick, principal counsel for the Government in the star route cases. The fire was undoubtedly incendiary, and Merrick asserts that it was for the purpose of destroying important papers in the star-route cases, which were known to be in his office. The fire was promptly extinguished with a loss of a few hundred dollars, but no papers of consequence were injured.

Fire at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—Fire in the Barton Block this morning injured the building $15,000, insured; also J. T. Barnum, trunks, $8,500, insured for $6,400; Demon & Ross, printers, $22,000, insurance, $17,000; Clark & Co., commission, insured; Swedish Publishing Company, $14,000, insurance, $2,000; J. Monasch, lithographer, $7,500, insurance, $4,000; J. Oscar, tailor, $15,000, insured; Grover & Brooks, cigars, $10,000—total, about $80,000; insurance, $70,000.

Sixty Buildings Burned.

NEWPORT, Ark., Dec. 17.—Newport, Jackson County, was this morning visited by one of the most disastrous conflagrations ever known in the city. The fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning, and laid waste 60 buildings, nearly all of which were occupied by business firms. Eight brick stores were included in the ruins. The loss is estimated at $250,000, and the insurance at $150,000.

Shot for the Drinks.

LEADVILLE, Dec. 17.—A shooting affray occurred in a dance hall here, in which two men received fatal wounds. The trouble arose between parties named Miller and Cummins over a dispute about paying for drinks, when both drew pistols and commenced firing. Cummins received one ball in the shoulder and one in the mouth, while a third struck a looker-on named Rearick, from Victoria, Ills., the ball passing through his lungs. Both men will die.

Most, the Socialist.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Johann Most, the Socialist, did not arrive in the City until late last night, on account of the late arrival of the steamship Wisconsin on which he was a passenger, and which was some days overdue. The program arranged in anticipation was observed before he came. A public reception will be given him at the Cooper Institute to-morrow night.

A Case of Leprosy in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—A case believed to be genuine leprosy has developed in the almshouse at Salem. Charles Derby, the victim, arrived from San Francisco a week ago. Derby is well educated, and for some years was chief botanist at Honolulu to Queen Emma. He has been isolated and his clothing burned.

Polygamy in Idaho.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Dec. 17.—The Territorial Legislature is now fully organized. The Assembly elected D. W. Fouch, Republican, Speaker. The Governor's message was delivered last evening before the joint session. He denounces in strong terms the evils of polygamy, which to a considerable extent prevails in Idaho.

The Bond Outrage.

TAYLORSVILLE, Ill., Dec. 16.—Four of the men indicted for outrage upon Emma Bond, have asked a change of venue to Montgomery Circuit. This postpones the trial till April. The opinion is expressed that the defendants are only trying to defeat the trial until their victim dies. She certainly is not able to travel so far, and is not likely to be.

YOUTH'S COMPANION

ANNOUNCEMENT, 1883.

REFERENCE to the contributors announced below will show that nearly all of the most distinguished and popular authors of this country, and many of those of Great Britain, have been engaged as contributors to the COMPANION for the year 1883. The Announcement will be found in many respects, we think, an extraordinary one; but it includes only a part of the features of the volume for the coming year.

Illustrated Serial Stories.

A Serial Story of Boy Life in America, by . . . . . J. T. Trowbridge.
A Serial Story of Boy Life in Great Britain, by . . . . . William Black.
A Serial Story of New England Life, by . . . . . Harriet Beecher Stowe.
A Serial Story for Girls, by . . . . . Harriet Prescott Spofford.
A Serial Story of Southern Life, by . . . . . Marie B. Williams.
Amusing College Stories, by . . . . . Henry A. Gordon.
Stories of Old-Time Poor-Houses, by . . . . . J. D. Chaplin.
Old New England Peddlers' Tales, by . . . . . Wm. A. King.
Tales of the Old Dutch Farmers of New York, by . . . . . Eugene M. Prince.

Reminiscences and Anecdotes.

(Illustrated.)

Yankee Drolleries at Old-Time Fairs and Shows, by . James Parton.
Stories of Old-Time Quack Doctors and their Remedies, by . Edgar Knowles.
On the Stump. Humorous Anecdotes of Electioneering, Stump Speaking, etc., by . . . . . Hon. S. S. Cox.
Victor Hugo at Home. A chatty description of the home life of the great poet, by his Private Secretary. . . . . Richard Lesclide.
Word Pictures of the House of Commons. As seen from the Reporters' Gallery, by . . . . . H. W. Lucy.
Brilliant Articles. Reminiscences of Dean Stanley and Picturesque Associations of Westminster Abbey, by . . . . . Canon F. W. Farrar.
The Royal Family of Denmark. Articles of Personal Anecdote by the Danish Minister at Washington, ... Hon. Carl Bille.
Great Southern Leaders. A series of articles containing personal reminiscences of Gen. Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, John C. Calhoun, etc., by . . . . . Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

Illustrated Travel and Adventure.

A Serial Story of Adventure, by . . . . . C. A. Stephens
Life in an Irish Fishing Village, by . . . Julian Hawthorne.
Tales of Old Ships and Sailors, by . . . . Capt. F. Luce
Old Times on the Missouri, by . . . . . A Missourian.
After the Mindanao Pirates in a Dutch Gun-Boat, by . . . . . Lieut. P. F. Grinnell.
Adventures in a Whaling Cruise in the North Pacific, by . . . . . Macomber Brett.
The Fiftieth Tiger. A narrative of Adventure by the Special Correspondent of the *London Telegraph*, ... Phil. Robinson.
Child Life and Home Life in Japan. Curious Pictures and Domestic Incidents, by a traveller in that country, . . . Prof. E. S. Morse.
Railway Heroes. Thrilling stories of railroad men. Among others will be "The Fireman's Story;" "His Life or Theirs," "Skip Dustin, the Water Boy," and "Express Messenger Riley," by . . . Walter A. Moore.

Special Articles.

Important articles will be given by two of the most distinguished Neurologists in the world, describing Nervous Diseases, showing the ordinary causes of these forms of human suffering, and giving general suggestions as to their treatment. These articles will not be merely technical treatises, but will be enlivened by curious and illustrative anecdotes.
Common Nervous Ailments. A Series of Papers, by . . . . . Dr. Brown-Sequard.
The Short History of a Nervous Man. The Proper Use of the Mind, Hallucinations and Delusions, The Cause of Sleep and Sleeplessness, Somnambulism, etc., by . . . . . Dr. William A. Hammond.

The Help Series.

The Profits of Literary Labor, by . . . . . James Parton.
Salesmen and Saleswomen in City Stores. Their wages and opportunities. . . . . Charles Vance Elliott.
A Medical Education. How to Choose a College. Advantages of European Study, by . . . . . Dr. William A. Hammond.
Girls Who Earn a Living in Art. By the Principal of the Woman's Art School, Cooper Union, ... Susan N. Carter.
How to Start. Papers telling how to start in different kinds of business and in trades, with practical details, so that a boy reading these papers may act on them safely.
What a Technical Education Costs. By the Professor of Engineering of the Institute of Technology, Hoboken, ... Robert H. Thurston.

In The Household.

Parlor Experiments in Science. Simple and curious, by . . . . . Prof. W. C. Richards.
Entertainments for Charitable Purposes. Advice and suggestions, by . . . . . George B. Bartlett.
Tableaux with Authors. Directions for Charming Evening Entertainments, by . . . . . Kate Sanborn.
Concerning Floors, Doors, and Windows. Giving the latest ideas as to the decoration of these important features of a home, by . . . . . Janet E. Ruutz-Rees.
Inexpensive Art Furniture. A series of papers showing that a home may be furnished in the best taste without large expenditures, giving details as to cost, etc., by the Curator of the Liverpool Art Museum. Charles Dyall.

The Editorials of the COMPANION will give clear and impartial views of current events at home and abroad.
The Children's Page sustains its reputation for charming pictures, poems and stories adapted to the little ones.

SPECIAL OFFER.—To any one who subscribes now, and sends us $1.75, we will send the Companion free to January 1st, 1883, and a full year's subscription from that date.

Subscription Price $1.75. Specimen copies free.
Please mention in what paper you read this advertisement.

41 Temple Place. Address, YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

A Jealous German Breaks Up Housekeeping in a Terrible Manner.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—Fell's Point, in the eastern portion of this City, was startled with a terrible double tragedy this morning, John Schepengler in a mad fit of jealousy shooting and killing his wife and then blowing his own brains out. About 6 o'clock two sharp reports of a pistol attracted the attention of several police officers, and a man came running out of a house at the corner of Washington and Bank streets, shouting, "There is a man in there killing everybody." Entering the house, in the dining-room they found, lying upon the floor, the dead wife of Schepengler. He had shot her while she was lying in bed, and she crawled down stairs to the dining-room. Up in the second-story bed-room was the lifeless body of the husband and murderer. There was a bullet hole in his right temple and a pistol tightly clutched in his right hand. His wife, who is a pretty young German woman, was shot in the stomach, and when found her body was devoid of clothing, except a single garment. Jealousy was the cause of the shocking crime, as shown by the following letter, which was written in German and found upon his person by the Coroner:

"Baltimore. God forgive me, my wife Lena has been untrue to me, for which I call her to answer. She has a sister, Charlotta Puscaell, who stands in bad reputation, and left her husband. She talked to my wife so long until she got her under control and gave me a bad name, and carried it so far that she was untrue to me. I spoke to her about it, but she would not stay with me. I did everything in my power, but in vain, until finally I was convinced of her being untrue to me. I went home to her every evening and lectured her. I became melancholy and everything was lost to me until revenge gave me the only hope. I purchased a double-barreled pistol in order to separate us. She gave me a few words, which made my heart heavy. She understood her secret so well as to guard it the same as her sister Charlotta. I have no rest, and see nothing prosperous before me, and so I die in good spirits, which the Almighty has given me. J. S."

The envelope enclosing the letter also contained a gold locket and a lock of the murdered wife's hair. The murderer was a young couple and leave two children, the oldest 3 years of age and the other an infant only 6 months old, which the police found clasped to its dead mother's breast.

IRELAND.

Proclamations by the Lord Lieutenant—The Phœnix Park